

*

UMASS/AMHERST

*



312066 0285 2362 4

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT POLICE REPORT

1904

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
REFERENCE LIBRARY,
[REDACTED] College,
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Class IA Book M28 Vol. _____



1281
DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION

REPORT OF THE CHIEF

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

INCLUDING THE

INSPECTION AND DETECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.



BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1905.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

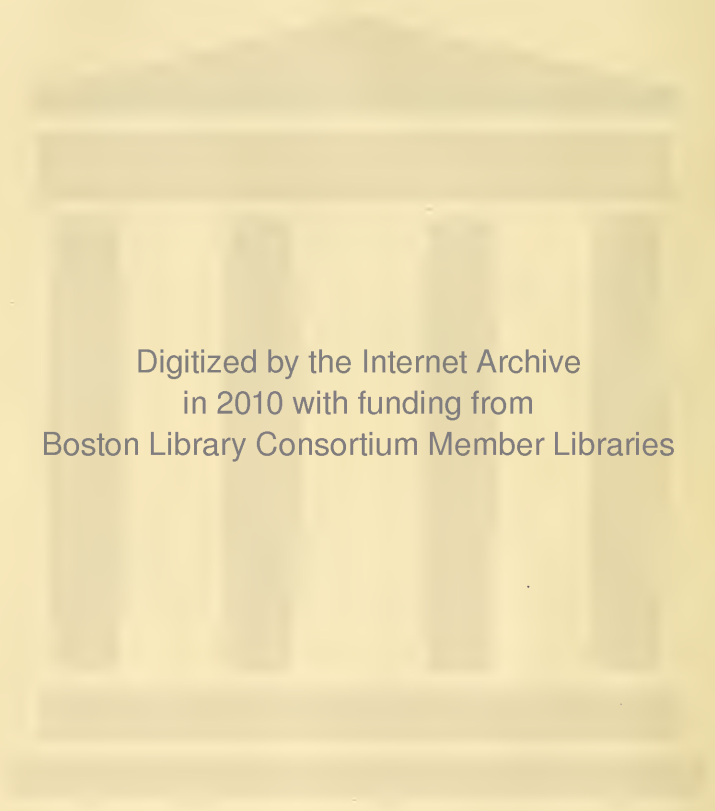
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 1, 1905.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, *Governor of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of
the duties performed by the District Police for the year
ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief, Massachusetts District Police.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE.

JOSEPH E. SHAW, *Chief.*

GEORGE C. NEAL,
Deputy Chief, Detective Department.

JOSEPH M. DYSON,
Deputy Chief, Inspection Department.

Detective and Fire Inspection Department.

NEAL, GEORGE C., *Deputy in Charge*, Lynn, Mass.

BRADFORD, ERNEST S., Hyannis, Mass., assigned to Barnstable County.

DEXTER, THOMAS A., Edgartown, Mass., assigned to Dukes and Nantucket counties.

DRAKE, WILLIAM S., Boston, Mass., assigned as tramp officer, pursuant to chapter 318, Acts of 1904.

DUNHAM, GEORGE, Salem, Mass., assigned to Essex County.

HODGES, ALFRED B., Taunton, Mass., assigned to Bristol County.

KEATING, ARTHUR E., Somerville, Mass., assigned to Suffolk County.

McKAY, JAMES, Northampton, Mass., assigned to Franklin and Hampshire counties.

MOLT, ROBERT E., Millbury, Mass., assigned to Worcester County.

MURRAY, PELEG F., Worcester, Mass., assigned to Worcester County.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM H., Swampscott, Mass., commanding steamer "Lexington," and assigned to general duty.

RHOADES, FREDERICK A., Malden, Mass., assigned to Middlesex County.

SCOTT, JOHN H., Braintree, Mass., assigned to Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

WHITNEY, JOPHANUS H., Medford, Mass., assigned to Middlesex County.

WOOD, OLIVER L., Pittsfield, Mass., assigned to Berkshire and Hampden counties.

Fire Inspectors.

RICE, CHARLES F., *Chief Inspector*, . . . Somerville, Mass.

ANDERSON, JAMES, . . . Springfield, Mass.

CASEY, MAURICE F., . . . Haverhill, Mass.

COLLAMORE, HENRY H., . . . Fall River, Mass.

CRITTENDEN, GEORGE F., . . . Northampton, Mass.

DUNN, JAMES B., . . . Boston, Mass.

SMITH, SILAS P., . . . Everett, Mass.

72 522-
352,2-1438
1904

Inspection Department.

NAME.	District Assigned.	Residence.
JOHN T. WHITE,	District No. 1,	Arlington.
CHARLES E. BURFITT,	District No. 1,	Boston.
JOSEPH A. MOORE,	Districts Nos. 2, 3, 6,	Roslindale.
EDWIN Y. BROWN,	District No. 4,	Winthrop.
WARREN S. BUXTON,	District No. 7,	Springfield.
FREDERICK W. MERRIAM,	District No. 10,	North Adams.
HENRY J. BARDWELL,	District No. 1,	Boston.
JOHN F. TIERNEY,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
ANSEL J. CHENEY,	District No. 8,	Beverly.
HENRY SPLAINE,	District No. 9,	Boston.
ARLON S. ATHERTON,	District No. 1,	Wakefield.
JOSEPH HALSTRICK,	District No. 2,	Boston.
SAMUEL L. RYAN,	District No. 3,	Waltham.
MALCOLM SILLARS,	District No. 4,	Danvers.
CHARLES A. DAM,	District No. 5,	Worcester.
ROBERT ELLIS,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
JAMES R. HOWES,	District No. 7,	Holyoke.
EDWARD B. PUTNAM,	District No. 8,	Chelsea.
JOHN J. SHEEHAN,	District No. 9,	Salem.
CHARLES S. CLERK,	District No. 10,	North Adams.
FRANK C. WASLEY,	District No. 11,	Lowell.
WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER,	Special duty,	Cambridge.
JOHN E. GRIFFIN,	Special duty,	Sharon.
JOHN H. PLUNKETT,	Special duty,	Boston.
MARY A. NASON,	Special duty,	Boston.
MARY E. HALLEY,	Special duty,	Lawrence.

Boiler Inspection Department.

EVERETT B. DYER,	District No. 1,	Medford.
DAVID H. DYER,	District No. 2,	Fall River.
JAMES B. DESHAZO,	District No. 3,	Worcester.
FREEMAN H. SANBORN,	District No. 4,	Chicopee.
CHARLES FERGUSON,	District No. 5,	Malden.
JOHN H. KAZAR,	District No. 6,	Hyde Park.
LOUIS AMELL,	District No. 7,	North Adams.
JOHN McGRATH,	District No. 8,	Boston.
STURGIS C. BAXTER,	District No. 9,	Boston.
JOSEPH H. McNEILL,	District No. 10,	Melrose.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

In accordance with the requirements of chapter 108 of the laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby submit to you my first report of the work performed by the District Police.

On Feb. 10, 1904, while I was acting as deputy chief of the District Police, we received the sad news of the death of our superior officer, Chief Rufus R. Wade, who passed away after a long and painful illness, during which time he exhibited the fortitude and patience which characterized his whole life. Mr. Wade was appointed chief of the department by His Excellency William Claflin, in 1879. His sterling character, his strict attention to, and faithful performance of, all the duties connected with his office, his kind and sympathetic nature and his just and patriotic instincts, endeared him to every one who knew him. In the administration of the affairs of his office he was a strict disciplinarian, but always kind in his manner, and sympathetic and patient with all his subordinates; never, under the most trying circumstances, losing his self-possession, but always maintaining a calm and dignified presence, which won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was a typical New Englander, an excellent citizen and a true Christian.

His death was a great loss to the Commonwealth, whom he had served so long and so well. His funeral was attended by the entire department.

Under his supervision, this department, at first small, comprising only nine men, including the chief, has grown until now it has sixty-one members. Under the first organ-

ization of the department the chief and two men constituted the building and factory inspection department, and six men composed the detective department.

LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of 1904 passed the following acts : —

[CHAPTER 433.]

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT AND FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The fire marshal's department of the district police, and all offices belonging to it, are hereby abolished. The powers and duties heretofore conferred and imposed upon it and its several officers are hereby transferred to the detective department of the district police, which may be increased by the addition of a chief fire inspector, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, who shall have the powers and upon whom shall be imposed the duties formerly held by and imposed upon the chief aid of the fire marshal's department, and of six additional fire inspectors, each at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. The deputy chief of the detective department shall have the powers and duties formerly held by and imposed upon the deputy chief of the fire marshal's department. The fire inspectors shall each have the powers of district police officers, and shall be appointed by the governor for the term of three years. The chief of the district police may appoint for service in the detective department a clerk and a stenographer, each at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. Any person now in the service of said fire marshal's department may be appointed or employed in the detective department without civil service examination. The chief of the district police shall transmit the annual report of his official action in the matter of fires to the insurance commissioner.

SECTION 2. A deputy chief of the inspection department of the district police shall be appointed by the governor from the members of the district police, who shall be paid an annual salary of twenty-four hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two and section one of chapter three hundred and sixty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. So much of this act as authorizes the appointment of additional members of the detective department of the district police shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and four, and the remainder of this act shall take effect as soon as the members of said department are appointed and qualified.

[*Approved June 8, 1904.*]

[CHAPTER 318.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL
MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and eight of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the words "thirteen members", in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — fourteen members, one of whom shall give his whole time to enforcing the provisions of sections fifty-six and fifty-seven of chapter two hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws in relation to the arrest of tramps, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 1.* There shall be a district police force divided into an inspection department and a detective department. The inspection department shall consist of the chief of said force, thirty-three male and two female members; the detective department shall consist of said chief and fourteen members, one of whom shall give his whole time to enforcing the provisions of sections fifty-six and fifty-seven of chapter two hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws in relation to the arrest of tramps. The chief shall be the head of each of said departments. Each member of the district police force shall be appointed by the governor for a term of three years, and may be removed by him. Vacancies in either of said departments shall be filled by appointment to the department in which the vacancy occurs.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 9, 1904.*]

[CHAPTER 430.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL
MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT POLICE TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS
OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two additional members of the district police force, who shall be employed as additional inspectors of factories and public buildings. The terms of office, salaries, powers and duties of said

additional members shall be the same as those of the district police force already appointed. The said appointments may be made without giving to veterans the preference required by sections twenty-one and twenty-two of chapter nineteen of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 4, 1904.*]

Under the provisions of the above acts, the department, as now constituted, consists of sixty-one members, divided as follows: one chief in full charge, one deputy chief in charge of the detective department, and one deputy chief in charge of the inspection department. The detective department is composed of twenty-one men, exclusive of the deputy. The inspection department is composed of thirty-five men and two women, exclusive of the deputy. Ten of these men are detailed to the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers and firemen, twenty-three men and two women are detailed to the inspection of factories and public buildings, and two men are detailed to the inspection of clothing and tenement houses, or so-called sweat shops.

I regret to report the loss by death of three of our most valuable members, not including the chief, during the past year.

Officer Simeon F. Letteney of the detective department passed away May 10, 1904, while on his vacation. Officer Letteney was appointed April 24, 1894, and was assigned to the Cape district. He was a man beloved by all who know him, possessing all the qualities which make up an excellent officer, courageous and faithful in the discharge of his duties, absolutely incorruptible, and highly respected wherever he was known.

George C. Pratt, a member of the detective department, was appointed June 7, 1879, and died April 14, 1904. His assignment was in Norfolk and Plymouth counties. With the exception of one year, his service has been continuous since the organization of the department. He was a man of great experience, and an excellent officer.

Lewis F. F. Abbott, a member of the inspection department, was appointed April 12, 1892, and died Oct. 21,

1904. Officer Abbott was a veteran of the civil war, where he served with great credit. For some years he has been in poor health, but attended faithfully to his duties while strength remained. He was a man of superior intelligence, and an excellent officer.

Ernest S. Bradford was appointed to the detective department Oct. 17, 1904, and assigned to the Cape district, formerly the district of Officer Letteney.

Robert E. Molt was transferred from the Fire Marshal's department to the detective department May 1, 1904, taking the place made vacant by the promotion of Officer George C. Neal to the office of deputy chief.

John H. Scott was transferred from the Fire Marshal's department to the detective department March 14, 1904, and assigned to Norfolk and Plymouth counties, formerly the district of Officer Pratt.

Officer Daniel W. Hammond of the detective department tendered his resignation, which took effect July 1, 1904.

Arthur E. Keating was appointed to the detective department Sept. 6, 1904, and was assigned to the district formerly occupied by Officer Hammond, who resigned.

Silas P. Smith was appointed a member of the detective department and assigned to fire inspection duty March 17, 1904.

Henry H. Collamore was appointed a member of the detective department and assigned to fire inspection duty April 30, 1904.

William S. Drake was appointed a member of the detective department Aug. 26, 1904, and assigned to the enforcement of the tramp law.

John H. Plunkett and John E. Griffin are assigned to the inspection of clothing made in tenement and clothing houses.

Under the provisions of chapter 430, Revised Laws, William J. McKeever was appointed to the inspection department Sept. 6, 1904, and Charles S. Clerke Oct. 17, 1904.

The inspection department has three divisions : first, inspectors of factories and public buildings ; second the inspectors of tenement and dwelling houses, commonly called sweat shops,

where clothing is made ; third, the inspectors of steam boilers and the examination of engineers and firemen. The factory and building inspectors are subdivided. The inspectors of public buildings have charge of the construction of public buildings, such as town and city buildings, schoolhouses, churches, theatres, public halls and places of public resort, and also have charge of installing the heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances in the same. They are also called upon in cases where dangerous and unsafe buildings are to be inspected, and must see that such are made safe and secure. They must pass upon plans and specifications which come under their supervision, and also upon the heating, ventilating and sanitary apparatus to be installed, testing the same when completed.

The other building inspectors are required to attend to the plans and construction of factories, work-shops, hotels, apartment houses, boarding houses and tenement houses above a certain size, and to see that they are provided with suitable ways of egress and means for the prevention and stopping the spread of fire. They also have other duties connected with this class of buildings.

The officers detailed to factory inspection must see that the labor and educational laws are enforced ; that machinery is properly guarded in such manner as to secure the safety of the operatives ; that elevators are provided with suitable safety devices, and kept in good condition ; also, that proper sanitary provisions are made.

The inspectors of dwelling houses and tenement houses where clothing is made or finished for sale must visit these places, to see if they are kept clean and free from contagious diseases. They also grant licenses to persons who desire to engage in such work at these places.

The inspectors of steam boilers and examiners of engineers and firemen are also called upon to inspect steam boilers above a given size, and which are not insured in some duly authorized company ; to ascertain if they are safe, and if there is the proper limit of steam pressure to be carried by any specific boiler. They must also examine and license engineers and firemen, which duty necessitates their being

experts in their special line of work. Notwithstanding that the work performed by the several classes of inspectors is so unlike, and the wide difference in the responsibility imposed and in the qualifications required, the pay is the same for all members of the detective department, excepting the fire inspectors. The building inspectors and the boiler inspectors are men who have had many years' experience, and are obliged to assume great responsibility, yet they receive no more pay than the newly appointed factory inspector, who may have had no experience in any of the duties of his office.

Some of the inspectors who have had many years of experience are now advanced in years, and will not be able much longer to perform their duties. These men have given the best part of their lives to the work, and have done much to protect the lives and property of our citizens and raise the standard of the department. In but few cases, if any, have they accumulated enough to care for themselves and families in their few remaining years. As they become physically unable to perform the exacting duties required of them, it will soon be desirable to fill their places with younger men; but it will indeed be hard to turn them out to the cold charity of the world, after so many years of faithful service, and it would seem to be simple justice to retire them upon a half-pay pension. There are but few of them, and they will not live long after ceasing to do duty. As the State has already provided by law that cities and towns may pension disabled or aged members of their police department (chapter 108, sections 29, 30 and 31), should it not provide for its own police force? There is already a well-established precedent, both by the government and several cities of the Commonwealth. Had these same men been in the service of the cities or towns who have accepted the statute above cited, they would now be entitled to the retired list at half-pay pension. By placing on the retired list some of the older officers, their places could be filled by younger men, more physically able to perform the duties, and the high standard of the department could be maintained. The older and more experienced officers could instruct the

new and less experienced, and, while the older ones are gradually retired, there will be younger men who have received from those remaining the knowledge to fill the places of those retired. The duty of a first-class inspector cannot be learned in a day or a year.

Could the Governor and Council retire on half pay members of the District Police when they reached the age of sixty-five years, or when they shall have served twenty years, and in either case have become unable to properly perform the duties of the office, it would tend to keep up the standard of this department, without doing an injury to men who have devoted the best years of their lives to the service of their State. Officers disabled in the line of duty should also be provided for in the same way. Compulsory retirement at sixty-five years of age or after twenty years' service would not in all cases be desirable; but the Governor and Council should have the power, when in their judgment the good of the service required it, to place officers of the District Police on the retired list.

SALARIES.

I again feel it my duty to call attention to the great inequality of the salaries of the members of this department. By an act of the Legislature the men who composed the Fire Marshal's department of the District Police were made members of the detective department, and are known as fire inspectors. They are now full-fledged members of the detective department, and endowed with all its powers. I consider this branch of the service one of the most important, and it requires the greatest skill to accomplish successful results. As a proof of the work performed, I refer you to the Insurance Commissioner's last report, which contains the details of said work. It has been so successful that many of the States have copied it, and others have it under consideration.

For all the hard and successful work that these men have performed for ten or eleven years they have received \$1,000 per annum, while all other members of the department, except two, — namely, women inspectors, — receive \$1,500.

And I may state here that a bill was presented last year to make the salaries of the inspectors more equitable, but failed ; but a bill to raise the salaries of two women inspectors was successful, and now they receive \$250 per annum more than those men who compose the fire inspection department. The injustice of this must be apparent from the fact that, if a new man is appointed to either department, the criminal detective department, or the inspection department, whether he ever had a day's experience or not, he begins his term of service at the rate of \$1,500 a year, — \$500 per annum more than the men who have served so faithfully and well for eleven years. This long experience in this special work must of necessity be of great value to the State. It occurs to me that this must appeal to all fair-minded men as unjust, and not based upon the grounds of equity ; and I earnestly recommend that the salary of these men be provided for on equal terms with other men in the department.

BOILER INSPECTION LAWS.

The Massachusetts boiler inspection laws still maintain their high reputation. About the same number of boiler explosions have occurred in other States during the past year as usual, — between four and five hundred, — while we continue to be exempt from these terrible disasters. This State has been remarkably fortunate in this respect for the past nine years, during the existence of the boiler inspection laws. It is not to be expected that boiler explosions can be entirely avoided, so long as human beings are not infallible. Experience has shown, however, that they can be reduced to a minimum. I think the fact that none have occurred in this State for so long a period, while so many have occurred in other States, is good evidence of the wisdom of the laws, and the protection they afford the public. This exemption from boiler explosions is not, however, due entirely to boiler inspection. The license law has contributed largely to bringing about this result, for by its strict enforcement we are enabled to secure competent and efficient men as engineers and firemen. It is to be regretted that the enforcement of these laws is handicapped by the want of sufficient force.

There is not only an insufficient number of inspectors, but the clerical force is entirely inadequate. A great deal of the inspectors' time is given to clerical work, while this work could be done by a clerk employed for that special purpose at very much less expense, giving the inspector so much more time to devote to legitimate inspection work. In Massachusetts we have ten inspectors, who are required to do all the boiler inspecting, examine all the applicants for licenses, investigate all complaints to see that the laws are enforced, and also perform a large amount of clerical work. In the State of Wisconsin, where there are not half as many boilers as we have, there are sixty-seven inspectors, and they do no examining of applicants for licenses. That there should be an addition to the boiler inspection force of Massachusetts would seem to be an absolute necessity. There could hardly be any argument against this increase from an economical stand-point, as the salary of the inspector, after deducting what money he returns to the State, is approximately one dollar per day. For the better enforcement of these laws, they should be so amended as to give the inspector authority to enter all premises where a boiler or an engine is located at all reasonable hours, to see that all the laws relating to steam boilers and engines are enforced. Every boiler inspected by the State inspectors should be numbered with a metallic tag, sealed on to some part of the boiler or its fittings, with the year of the inspection and number of the district impressed upon the seal: and it should be unlawful for anyone but the inspector to remove that number or seal.

THE ENGINEERS' LICENSE LAW.

The engineers' license law has been amended from time to time, and yet it is not quite satisfactory. The portions of the law most in question relate to the third-class engineers' license and the special license. The opposition to the special license comes largely, I think, from a misconception of it, while the third-class engineers' license is manifestly unfair. By increasing the scope of the third-class license, it may be made practically satisfactory. By

maintaining the law relating to the second and third class engineers' licenses, so that each holder could operate the next grade higher, the necessity for special licenses would be largely obviated. This would give the second and third class engineers an opportunity to get the necessary experience and knowledge to enable them to pass an examination for the higher grade. All the engineers' licenses are more or less ambiguous. The first-class engineers' license has no mention of any charge, merely reads, "Is unlimited in horse-power;" and if the laws relating to the second-class engineers' license should be enforced literally, great hardship to the holders would result. Both the first and second class licenses should be made more specific.

Considerable friction is caused by false statements of applicants for examination. To avoid this, every application for a license should be sworn to, and each inspector should be a justice of the peace, so that he could administer the oath, free of charge to the applicant.

CLERKS.

The rapid growth of this department, and the constant accumulation of clerical work consequent upon the passage of new laws which we are called upon to enforce, has created a necessity for additional help in the office. Under the former Fire Marshal's law we were entitled to two stenographers, who were constantly employed; but upon the consolidation of that department with the District Police the act only provided for one. I have found it impossible for one to perform the work, as the law requires that all evidence shall be reduced to writing. The stenographers must be experts, as accuracy is imperative. At the present time we have four clerks and one stenographer. I have been obliged to employ an additional stenographer, whose compensation has been paid from the contingent fund. I recommend that there be an addition of two stenographers, whose salary shall be fixed by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The law relating to the employment of children is one that has given this department more or less trouble to en-

force. The justice of the law cannot be questioned. I believe it to be one of the best that is contained in the Public Statutes; for the safety of the republic depends largely upon the education of its children, and if we cannot have the education in any other way, it ought to be compulsory. The present law is too elastic in its operation, and leaves too much discretionary power in the hands of the parties granting school certificates. It can be easily said the certificate of birth or baptism or registry of birth is not available. I believe with the Rev. Clark Carter of Lawrence, when he says: "Our laws in the regulation of child labor seem to have been made for native-born Americans, the record of whose birth is easily obtained. The violation of the law is chiefly made by foreign-born children, and the presentation of a fabricated statement of age is a temptation not easily resisted. The newly arrived emigrant has as yet no conception of the value of an education. A good return for his child's labor is his highest ambition, often his chief object in coming to America." Consequently, an age certificate is issued, and the officer in the discharge of his duty finds employed in a factory a child whom he believes to be under the legal age. He examines the child, and compares his description with the certificate filed with the overseer or owner of the factory, and there is no proof of the violation of the law, as the story of the child and the certificates agree; yet the child may not be over twelve years of age, and is employed under false statements of the child as well as of the parents, and the officer is powerless, as he cannot prove the birth of the child. Therefore, in order that the intent and purpose of the law may be strictly enforced, I recommend that a birth certificate, sworn to before the proper authorities, shall be necessary to the granting of a certificate. With this change I should not anticipate any difficulty in the absolute enforcement of the law.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Under the law, chapter 108, section 7, which defines the duties of an officer of the inspection department, it will be noted that an inspection officer cannot be employed for any

other service except that which pertains to inspection and the suppression of riots by special orders from His Excellency the Governor. This provision I believe to be radically wrong, as I believe that the head of the department should have absolute control of his men, as he is responsible to the Governor of the Commonwealth for the conduct of the same. The detective department are so small in number, and when it is taken into consideration that they are scattered through the State, and are not available in case of sudden emergency which often occurs, we find ourselves without a detective officer at hand to meet such call. For instance, a message is received that a murder has been committed, which calls for immediate action. It would seem that the head of the department should have the power to detail any member of the force to act as necessity required.

I also call attention to chapter 382, section 1, of the Acts of 1904, which relates to the duties of women inspectors, and which removes what I believe should be the prerogative of the head of the department, inasmuch as it defines the duties in such a manner as to prevent their being assigned to duties where, in the judgment of their superior officer, they could do the most good.

I therefore recommend the repeal of so much of chapter 108, section 7, and so much of chapter 382, section 1, as relate to this subject.

THEATRES.

By an act of the Legislature of 1904, chapter 450, the laws relating to theatres were very materially changed, presumably in consequence of the great calamity in the city of Chicago. I firmly believe that in the matter of theatre construction every precaution should be taken to prevent the loss of life as well as of property, but in doing so equal care should be exercised to prevent unnecessary financial injury to persons who are engaged in the theatrical business. My experience has been, in the enforcement of this law, that many cases of financial loss have resulted which might have been avoided; for example, a man leases a theatre from the owner for a period of ten years, with a provision in the lease that no alterations should

be made upon the building without the consent of the lessor. He is notified by the officer that in order to conform with the law he must make certain alterations. The owner's consent is sought and refused. The lessee is, therefore, at the mercy of the owner of the building, who demands that the provisions of the lease be strictly adhered to.

The enforcement of the present law requires a vastly greater amount of labor and time than of the old law, as well as an amount of clerical work which we have found impossible to perform with the present number of clerks. Much of this work could be eliminated without detriment to the patrons of the mimic stage or the owners or lessees of such property. I do not believe monthly inspections necessary, but am satisfied that quarterly inspections are all sufficient, as under the law the owner or lessee cannot make any changes without notifying the inspector thereof, which removes the necessity for such frequent inspections. I am also of the opinion that the owner of the building should be the party to whom the law should look to make all structural changes, regardless of conditions of lease or other provisions.

I do not believe in the law which makes the Chief of the District Police the licensing officer, for the reason that it places upon him a great responsibility, and as the multitudinous duties of his office make it impossible to personally inspect the buildings for which he grants licenses he must depend upon the information of the inspecting officer, whose certificate of safety should meet all the requirements of the law. Under the present law the licensing officer has no discretionary power whatever. If a building which is used for a theatre has four separate and distinct stairways three feet wide, making twelve feet of egress from the gallery to the ground floor, he cannot grant a license under that condition, but he may grant a license if there are two separate and distinct stairways each of five feet in width. The latter would be in compliance with the law, and yet the four three-foot stairways would afford two feet more space for egress than is required under the law. Many of the buildings used for theatres prior to the passage of this act were constructed under the supervision of the State inspectors and

pronounced safe. Under the present law they must make many changes, which are often a great expense. I am of the opinion that more discretionary power should be given the licensing officer under the existing circumstances. Notwithstanding the financial loss and inconvenience that many have been put to as the result of the passage of this act, I have found a remarkable willingness on the part of the interested parties to comply with the law.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN T. WHITE.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as an inspector of public buildings for the year ending Oct. 15, 1904.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received by me since my last annual report,	68
Direction given for change in such plans,	88
Number of buildings inspected during the year,	145
Orders given in such buildings,	26

The law requires that the method of ventilation shall be included in the architects' plans; but ventilation plans are now usually made by engineers or contractors, and come separately from the plans made by the architect. Only the architects' plans are included in the above summary. Frequently there are plans made in competition both for the building and the ventilation, and usually such plans are brought to the inspector for examination before being submitted to the owner; so that the mere statement that 68 plans have been received affords but little information as to the amount of work done in examination of plans. Consultation and correspondence also take up much time. Owing to the large district covered by a State inspector, much more time is required to inspect buildings than would be the case with any local inspector, who might have only a few miles to travel to reach all the buildings in his city, whereas my district includes nearly two large counties, and some of the towns are forty-five to fifty miles from the central office.

As in years past, I have to report improvement in the construction of public buildings in all that pertains to egress and escape from fire, means of preventing the spread of fire in such buildings, and especially in sanitary provisions and ventilation.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY J. BARDWELL.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR: — I respectfully submit the following summary of the work done in my district during the past year.

The number of plans of new buildings received is smaller than usual, but the work in other branches has increased, notably in the inspection of public buildings, so that the average of other years has been maintained.

The orders given for additional or improved egress, both in new and old buildings, have been generally complied with, excepting those issued quite recently; and the fire-stopping in new buildings, including brick nogging and metal lathing of stairways and partitions, has been carefully looked after.

Plans of new buildings received: —

Apartment and tenement houses,	31
Factories and additions,	7
Fire stations,	3
Halls,	3
Students' dormitories,	1
Club houses,	1

Changes recommended on new buildings: —

Outside fire-escapes,	15
Other improved ways of egress,	6
Orders for fire-stopping, brick party walls, etc.,	26

The fire-escapes were placed as follows: —

On factories,	2
On apartment houses,	8
On dormitories,	2
On halls,	2
On club house,	1

Inspection of old buildings: —

Hotels,	12
Apartment and tenement houses,	16
Lodging houses,	26
Halls,	93
Theatres,	4
Factories,	35

Outside fire-escapes were ordered for old buildings, as follows : —

On apartment and tenement houses,	4
On lodging houses,	3
On factories,	2
On hotels,	1
On halls,	9

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received,	46
Changes recommended,	47
Inspection of old buildings,	186
Written orders given,	75
Supplementary inspections of new buildings,	172
Supplementary inspections of old buildings,	220

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. MOORE.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

SIR : — In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following summary of my work as inspector of public buildings for the year ending Oct. 15, 1904.

Plans of buildings received,	62
Changes ordered or recommended in plans received,	58
Number of inspections of public buildings made,	280
Orders given for changes in buildings,	59

The number of plans received and inspections made show but a small part of the work performed. Frequently several plans for the same building are presented for examination and suggestions as to what will be required in order to receive an approval, while only one plan is actually received.

Examination of plans for the heating and ventilation of public buildings require careful consideration, and often correspondence with different persons.

Considerable time is required for consultation with architects, heating and ventilating engineers and contractors, who visit the office for information which they are entitled to receive.

The approval of plans, or inspection of a building and issuing orders for changes, does not complete the work, as visits to the building must be made while the work is in progress and after completion, in order to ascertain if the requirements of the department have been complied with.

The inspection of unsafe buildings requires careful consideration and the best judgment of the inspector in many cases.

Inspection of heating and ventilating apparatus during cold weather, and making reports on the same also demand much of the inspector's time, as often, especially where new heating and ventilating apparatus has been installed the final payments are withheld until after the work has been inspected.

The distance an inspector of public buildings is obliged to travel in many cases requires considerable time, and often but one building in a distant city or town can be inspected during the day. The time actually spent in the inspection is frequently less than that required in going to and returning from the building.

The new theatre and public hall inspection law has added very much to the duties required from an inspector of public buildings.

The correspondence of the inspector with architects, contractors, committees and others is no small matter, as he cannot have the assistance of a stenographer or typewriter.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWIN Y. BROWN.

Class No. 1. District No. 4.

SIR: — I have the honor to submit a summary of my work during the past year.

Summary.

Number of plans of new buildings received,	35
Tenement and apartment houses,	8
Amusement buildings and halls,	6
Schoolhouses and additions,	6
Churches and additions,	4
Factories and additions,	3
Hotels,	3
Hospital,	1
Public Library,	1
Club House,	1
Gymnasium building,	1
Young Men's Christian Association building,	1
Changes recommended and required,	26
Outside fire-escapes,	6
Other improved ways of egress,	8
Protection against spread of fire,	10
Ventilation,	2
Number of old buildings inspected,	205
Orders given,	49
Other official visits to new and old buildings,	255

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN F. TIERNEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 6.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit a report of the work done by me during the past year as inspector of factories and public buildings in District No. 6.

Plans received,	44
Apartment houses,	40
Factory buildings and additions,	4
Buildings inspected,	253
Orders given,	357
Orders complied with,	355
Orders not complied with,	2
Changes ordered or recommended,	30

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WARREN S. BUXTON.

Class No. 1. District No. 7.

DEAR SIR:— In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following summary report of the work done by me during the past year as an inspector of factories and public buildings.

Plans of new buildings received:—

Apartment and tenement blocks,	23
Business,	4
Churches,	6
Clubs and halls,	4
Dormitories,	2
Factories,	3
Hotels,	2
Hospitals,	1
Schools,	3
Total,	48
Changes, fire-stops, egress and ventilation,	32
Inspections,	92
Orders given,	42

Many visits of examination and consultation have been necessary during the past year, in order to have orders of the department carried out properly to comply with the requirements of the law.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES E. BURFITT.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as an inspector of public buildings in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1904.

You will find a summary of inspections made as to number of public buildings inspected during the year just closing.

The duties of an inspector are of such a nature that it requires a large number of visits to be made during the year, that are not shown. The most of these inspections were made on buildings already erected, and consist of improvements in the ways of egress and means of extinguishing small fires that if started would be liable to cause a panic in places of large assemblage. In my opinion, the law should be so amended in regard to extinguishing fire as to allow the inspector to order means to extinguish fire on every floor or in each story of any building used as a public building, factory or work shop. The law now provides (section 26, chapter 104 of the Revised Laws) that means of extinguishing fire can only be ordered above the second floor of such building.

The law enacted during the session of the Legislature of 1904, to take effect Sept. 1, 1904, in regard to the inspection of theatres and public halls, is now being put in operation. It provides for the inspection of all theatres and public halls that seat four hundred or over once in each month, in the light of improved methods of safety for public gatherings. This alone makes a large amount of extra work, and will necessitate making fewer inspections of small halls and places of assemblage that seat less than four hundred people; but I believe that this so-called theatre and public hall law will do a great deal of good eventually, causing owners and managers of theatres to be more careful to see that the buildings are better supplied with fire apparatus and safer and better exits, therefore causing less risk to those who may assemble therein.

Summary.

Public buildings inspected in District No. 1,	. . .	275
Orders issued on same,	. . . . .	146
Public buildings inspected in Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6,	. . . . .	162
Orders issued on same,	. . . . .	91

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 8.

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the work performed by me in my district during the past year. There has not been as much building this year as there has been in some years in the past. The high price of labor and lumber has no doubt been responsible for the falling off. The past year has been one of disaster and death all over the country. In December last the fire at the Iroquois Theatre at Chicago, and its appalling loss of life, set everybody in more or less fear whenever they were in a crowded building or were at a hall or theatre; and at the assembling of the Legislature various bills were offered, and one passed for the better protection of people assembled in large numbers in public places. While our State has been remarkably free from the horrors of fire, it has nevertheless had its effect upon us, and in my district the people living or assembled in the various buildings that I have charge of and coming under the law. Early in the year there was a fire in a city in Essex County, in a building that had been built less than one year; and I found upon investigating that, while the fire-stopping saved the building from being entirely destroyed, it did not give to the occupants that protection from smoke and suffocating gases that is intended by the law; and, had the fire occurred at midnight, instead of noonday, I fear that some lives might have been lost.

I immediately set to work to devise some plan of fire-stopping that would prevent the smoke from penetrating the entire building in case of fire, and I think, with the addition of the smoke-stops that I have since required, the occupants of the buildings built since are provided with much better protection than they have been heretofore.

It not only prevents the smoke from going through the floors and up around the partitions, but cuts off the draft, so that if the room is closed up and a fire occurs I believe that it would be so slow burning, for want of oxygen, that it would smoulder a long time, and perhaps smother itself. My plan that I have adopted, and which has been in effect the most of the year, is, in addition to the usual fire-stopping of brick and mortar in the walls and partitions, to metal-flash all walls and main partitions at each floor around the entire building, and to plaster the walls and partitions to the floor. In brick buildings I build the sheet-iron flashing into the joint in the brick work on a level with the lining floor, inserting the iron into the joint about two inches, lapping it on to the

floor four to six inches, according to the thickness of the furring on the wall, and then putting heavy sheathing paper between the floors, lapping onto the iron so as to make a perfect joint. Cross and closet partitions I flash with heavy paper turned up at right angles with the studding, and laying up against the shoe two inches and lapping onto the floor four inches, and lathing and plastering to the floor. In wooden buildings the walls and main partitions are treated similar to brick ones, only the iron is turned up at right angles with the floor two inches and comes out onto the floor four inches, lath to the floor, and the mortar between the first and second lath makes practically a perfect joint on the brick between the studding, making it almost impossible for smoke to pass up between the ends of the floor boards and the base boards. Usually when we have a fire in a building you will find the smoke has come up at this point between every crack in the under floor and discolored the base board, and much of the smoke getting into the rooms, other than where the fire is, gets in in this way, and people become unconscious or suffocated in their sleep, and if they are awakened are so overcome by smoke as not to be able to help themselves. I believe by this method of fire-stopping buildings we can greatly overcome the danger to the occupants.

I am pleased to say, in introducing this new idea in regard to fire and smoke stopping, that it is approved by practical men, and the importance of it as a means to prevent the spread of fire acknowledged and commended.

Chapter 450 of the Acts of 1904, in relation to the inspection of theatres and public halls, and section 36 of chapter 104 of the Revised Laws, in relation to the egress from theatres, has given us a great deal of additional work, besides making the owners and lessees of theatres no end of trouble and annoyance, often placing them in such a position as to make it practically impossible to comply with the regulations of the law and do business, especially in old theatres, where the audience hall is on the second floor. The required egress of forty inches of width of exits for every hundred people the theatre is capable of holding, and making the stairways fire-proof from the basement to auditorium floor, are in some places problems that are hard to solve, if it can be done at all.

The importance of having the fire-stopping recommended by us done, and the satisfaction of knowing that it is done, require many visits to a building during its construction. Oftentimes I am notified that the fire-stopping is ready for my inspection, and when I get to the building I find many places have been neglected, intentionally or otherwise, and I have to go over the building and make a note of these places and notify the contractor to have them fixed ;

then I have to go again to see if it has been done. Under my present plan of fire-stopping I am required to make more visits than under the old one, as now I am obliged to go to the building after it is plastered, to see that the paper is put between the floors. But I consider the importance of knowing that the work is well done, and the satisfaction of feeling that the occupants of these buildings are protected against the ravages of fire, and that new buildings are the best and safest that can be constructed, under the present laws and ordinances, is of great interest to the public and this department.

Summary.

Plans received : —

Tenement houses,	17
Lodging houses,	2
Apartment houses,	3
Mercantile and office buildings,	2
Factories,	12
Gymnasiums,	1
Hotels,	3
Chapels,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	41

Recommendations : —

Fire stopping,	7
Additional fire-stopping,	30
Fire wall,	3
Heavier fire wall,	1
Smoke-stops in corridors,	1
Staircases independent of corridors,	1
Buildings inspected,	228
Orders issued,	65
Orders complied with,	60

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY SPLAINE.

Class No 1. District No. 9.

SIR : — I respectfully submit this report of duties performed by me during the year now closing, and a summary of buildings affected by my work in District No. 9 during the same period.

I am charged with looking after hotels, apartment houses, boarding and lodging houses, dormitories, factories and workshops, during their construction. I am compelled to visit such buildings often before they are ready for occupancy, so that the requirements of the law regarding fire-stopping, egress and means to extinguish fire are provided.

It becomes necessary to visit new buildings at intervals during construction, to watch progress ; and also much time is expended in visiting old buildings for the purpose of inspection, and to see that they are continued habitable as regards egress in case of fire.

Summary.

Plans received and approved,	17
Plans under consideration,	3
Changes recommended on plans,	10
Buildings inspected,	216
Halls inspected, large and small,	71
Visits to buildings, old and new, for purposes other than inspection,	106
Orders sent,	71
Orders complied with or in course of compliance,	71
Temporary certificates issued,	56

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FREDERICK W. MERRIAM.

Class No. 1. District No. 10.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following summary report of work performed by me as inspector of public buildings during the past year.

For various local reasons, the number of plans of new buildings filed at my office is the smallest of any year since my assignment to the department, and the number of school buildings is far below the average.

Several school buildings have been greatly improved in ventilation during the year, and special attention has been given to the sanitary appliances in others.

Considerable time has been devoted to the inspection of theatres and public halls, and the requirements are being carried out in a most thorough manner, or under necessary consideration.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings filed,	15
Recommendations made,	8
Buildings inspected,	113
Orders for changes given,	70
Special reports,	8
Visits of examination,	127

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARLO S. ATHERTON.

District No. 1.

SIR:—In compliance with your order, I transmit a brief summary of my work in District No. 1 for the year ending Oct. 1, 1904.

The tabulated sheet inclosed gives but a small part of the work actually performed, that giving only the first inspection, whereas in some instances many visits are made during the year.

There have been but few complaints of over-time work during the year, and in most cases these have been technical violations of the law, immediately remedied.

I have had a few complaints of children working under the legal age, but careful investigation has failed to substantiate the claim. The complaints were no doubt made in good faith, as I have found some children small of stature, who I could imagine that any one not accustomed to looking up the ages of this class of children would say were not over twelve years of age, but which said children the inspector who is constantly engaged in this work would say were at least fifteen, and would be sure of it when he found their age and schooling certificate on file as required by law. On the other hand, the children found in factories who are under sixteen years of age, without the certificate, are almost invariably those children large of age whom the employer or his agent have taken without a question as being over the age limit.

Fortunately, with four hundred elevators in my district, there has been but one fatal accident during the year past, and that through no fault of the elevator. I find that in small plants, where no one is in actual charge of the elevator, frequent inspections are necessary. For instance: in July last I thoroughly inspected an elevator, and found the hoisting cable in good condition. In September, passing the factory, I called, and a casual glance at the elevator revealed the fact that the hoisting cable was in such condition as to cause its immediate removal. Had the elevator been in charge of some one specially designated to see that it was always in a safe condition (as I find it in many of the larger plants), this would not have occurred.

I have had but few accidents from machinery, and only one proved fatal. This was on a "putting-out machine" (so called) in a tannery, where the operative was caught while inside the machine by its starting up unaccountably, crushing his head

between one of the tables and sereal roll. At my suggestion, the superintendent is now at work upon a device whereby the shipper shall be securely locked while any repairs are being made requiring any one to be inside the machine.

I find a general desire of manufacturers to comply with all laws, and in most cases simply a suggestion from the inspector is cheerfully complied with.

Summary.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Inspections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		CHILDREN UNDER 16.		Elevators inspected.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Acton,	6	79	55	2	-	3	5
Arlington,	9	214	-	1	-	4	4
Ashby,	3	30	-	-	-	1	4
Ayer,	9	263	43	1	-	5	2
Bedford,	1	15	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont,	3	101	13	-	-	1	-
Cambridge,	201	11,123	5,670	199	318	149	117
Concord,	3	160	37	-	-	1	-
Everett,	26	2,025	340	55	37	8	8
Groton,	5	103	21	-	-	1	3
Hudson,	22	1,277	662	25	37	18	19
Lexington,	5	67	29	1	-	-	3
Littleton,	3	89	41	1	-	2	3
Malden,	55	1,592	1,708	30	25	25	20
Maynard,	2	1,691	657	34	33	12	4
Medford,	22	544	55	25	3	7	11
Melrose,	9	669	778	19	1	5	2
Pepperell,	7	473	99	2	-	8	5
North Reading,	3	34	-	-	-	-	-
Reading,	17	300	230	2	2	4	9
Shirley,	5	240	165	12	8	3	1
Somerville,	51	3,983	588	73	32	46	37
Stoneham,	12	814	537	43	12	13	9
Stow,	1	58	31	3	4	-	-
Sudbury,	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend,	7	268	-	1	-	1	4
Wakefield,	16	1,127	969	31	45	23	4
Waltham,	50	3,267	3,368	60	36	22	24
Wayland,	2	410	95	1	1	4	2
Weston,	3	100	-	-	-	-	-
Winchester,	12	1,291	99	16	-	8	6
Wilmington,	1	40	-	1	-	1	-
Woburn,	37	1,414	140	2	1	25	23
	609	33,877	16,430	640	595	400	329

Whole number inspections made,	609
Whole number employees,	50,307
Number males employed,	33,877
Number females employed,	16,430
Minors under sixteen years of age,	1,235
Elevators inspected,	400
Orders issued,	329

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH HALSTRICK.

District No. 2.

SIR: — I herewith submit the following report and summary, which includes the number of inspections made in each city and town in the district assigned me. In reviewing the results of the operation of the factory laws in said district during the past sixteen years, I am pleased to say that the benefits derived from the enforcement have, in my opinion, been productive of much good to both employer and employee. In fact, the manufacturers show such a commendable desire to fully inform themselves in regard to the provisions of the various factory laws, and to comply with their requirements, that it is only necessary to call their attention to any violation to have it immediately remedied.

Summary.

Inspections,	889
Orders issued,	345
Elevators inspected,	74
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed,	1,064
Males employed,	32,827
Females employed,	19,461
Total employed,	53,352

Number of inspections in each city or town: —

Boston,	770	Milford,	14
Ashland,	3	Medway,	9
Bellingham,	2	Millis,	3
Framingham,	19	Natick,	34
Hopkinton,	2	Needham,	6
Holliston,	1	Southborough,	1
Hopedale,	1	Wellesley,	3
Marlborough,	19		

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SAMUEL L. RYAN.

District No. 3.

SIR: — I herewith respectfully submit my report for District No. 3 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904. In connection with the report, would state that I have been courteously received by employers in my district, and have been met with a desire to comply

with the laws which it is my duty to enforce. I have found no minor under fourteen years of age employed, and comparatively few between fourteen and sixteen employed without a school certificate. Have investigated eleven elevator accidents, five of which proved fatal, and two accidents from machinery. All elevator accidents occurred on elevators located in Boston, over which I have no supervision.

Summary.

Number of inspections,	845
Elevators inspected,	27
Orders issued,	314
Males employed,	15,915
Females employed,	10,044
Children employed under sixteen,	443
Total employed,	26,402

	Boston.	Newton.	Brookline.	Watertown.	Total.
Number of inspections,	777	25	26	17	845
Elevators inspected,	-	9	8	10	27
Orders issued,	291	10	10	3	341
Males employed,	12,488	726	488	2,217	15,915
Females employed,	8,521	99	176	1,248	10,044
Boys employed under sixteen years,	211	4	1	49	265
Girls employed under sixteen years,	144	-	-	34	178
Total employed,	21,360	829	665	3,548	26,402

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MALCOLM SILLARS.

District No. 4.

SIR : — I respectfully submit my report and summary of work done in this district during the year.

Everything in the district has moved along in the usual manner. Orders have been cheerfully complied with, without friction. There have been two fatal accidents in this district. The new dust law has taken considerable time, and a great improvement in the condition of the work-rooms, where it is installed, is noticed. There is a marked decrease in the employment of children under sixteen

years of age. Many firms who formerly gave employment to that class of help now refuse to employ them. The mercantile law has taken considerable time. I have made no account of same in this report, nor of the number employed.

	Boston.	East Boston.	Charlestown.	Chelsea.	Revere.	Total.
Number of inspections,	377	84	83	100	4	648
Elevators Inspected,	-	-	-	43	1	44
Orders given,	313	56	48	75	3	495
Males employed,	5,797	2,182	2,209	4,681	118	14,987
Females employed,	3,698	272	557	1,671	2	6,200
Boys under sixteen years,	134	11	19	79	-	243
Girls under sixteen years,	91	9	14	94	-	208
Total employed,	9,720	2,474	2,799	6,525	120	21,638

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES A. DAM.

District No. 5.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of duties performed in Worcester County during the year.

Inspections of mercantile establishments and visits to manufacturing establishments are not included in tabulated or summary report.

I would say that conditions in this district are at present satisfactory; there is a disposition and desire to comply with all the laws, as far as they are understood. Very few written orders were issued; a verbal one at the time, with an explanation of what is desired, answers the purpose, and a better feeling exists. Accidents have been few, and of a minor nature. Complaints were made in three cases for violation of the labor laws.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspec- tions.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children between 14 and 16 Years.	Elevators tested.
<i>Worcester County.</i>					
Ashburnham,	7	236	7	7	-
Athol,	38	1,244	497	52	9
Auburn,	2	88	77	9	1
Barre,	2	68	66	4	-
Brookfield,	4	248	144	20	-
Charlton,	7	161	94	13	3
Clinton,	4	2,025	1,714	265	25
Dana,	3	83	72	2	1
Douglas,	2	12	1	-	-
Dudley,	6	800	614	123	5
Fitchburg,	88	5,349	2,054	332	-

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children between 14 and 16 Years.	Elevators tested.
Gardner,	20	2,611	361	72	20
Grafton,	8	604	592	98	6
Hardwick,	2	952	373	67	-
Holden,	2	131	94	5	2
Hubbardston,	2	59	16	3	-
Leicester,	11	238	196	20	4
Leominster,	7	612	661	26	-
Millbury,	14	672	187	49	9
Northborough,	6	190	69	9	2
Northbridge,	3	189	273	47	-
Oxford,	3	170	61	9	3
Royalston,	3	99	12	2	-
Southbridge,	10	2,320	907	103	19
Spencer,	14	1,246	601	68	17
Sturbridge,	4	125	185	28	2
Sutton,	1	367	197	52	-
Templeton,	8	439	42	17	-
Uxbridge,	1	110	70	11	-
Warren,	5	585	324	25	-
Webster,	9	1,891	889	60	20
Westborough,	9	237	249	6	8
West Brookfield,	2	97	168	24	-
Winchendon,	11	557	108	35	-
Worcester,	243	15,634	4,374	407	2
	561	40,449	16,359	2,020	161

Summary.

Inspections,	561
Orders issued,	30
Compliances,	30
Children between fourteen and sixteen years,	2,020
Males employed,	40,449
Females employed,	16,359
Total employed,	56,808
Elevators tested,	161

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT ELLIS.

District No. 6.

SIR: — In obedience to your order, I herewith respectfully submit a report of inspection work done from Dec. 21, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904.

Inspections of mills and factories,	335
Orders issued,	132
Orders complied with,	128
Compliances in process,	4
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed,	3,744
Males employed,	39,416
Females employed,	29,319
Elevators inspected,	324
Total number of persons employed,	68,735

Inspections in each city or town : —

Fall River,	94	New Bedford,	39
Taunton,	38	Attleborough,	76
North Attleborough,	31	Attleborough Falls,	10
Mansfield,	7	South Attleborough,	6
Sandwich,	5	Fairhaven,	3
Chartley,	3	South Easton,	2
North Easton,	2	South Dighton,	2
North Dighton,	2	Norton,	2
Raynham,	2	Provincetown,	1
Dodgeville,	1	Hebronville,	1
Westport factory,	1	Oakland Village,	1
Swansea,	1	North Swansea,	1
Pottersville,	1	Somerset,	1
Crystal Spring,	1	Assonet,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES R. HOWES.

District No. 7.

DEAR SIR : — I herewith submit a report of inspection of District No. 7.

The cotton establishments have been idle a portion of the time this year, but at the present time are doing better, and I have had but few complaints in regard to over-time work. The most of the establishments in this district use water for their motive power, and the past season our rivers and streams have been well filled, consequently I have had but few notices of over-time work by the stopping of machinery.

The law regulating the hours of labor, amended by chapter 435 of the Acts of 1902, require very close attention by the paper manufacturing establishments. These establishments are located quite a distance from the homes of the employees, and in most cases they bring their lunch; and, as the posted notice (time allowed for dinner) calls for 12 to 1, and as a majority of such help work by the piece, they begin work at a different time than stated, which calls for constant attention.

In regard to our evening schools, I wish to state that they are in excellent condition as to the regular attendance. The cities and towns that have adopted the three night per week system (Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights) giving the minor every other night out, show good results.

In conclusion, I would state that all the laws that have been placed in the inspector's hands to enforce have been willingly complied with, and as courteously as in the past, all showing a willingness to assist him in his work.

Summary.

Inspections made,	686
Orders issued to manufacturing and mercantile establishments,	155
Compliances,	151
Males employed,	19,587
Females employed,	14,119
Total number between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	1,081
Total number of males and females employed,	33,706
Elevators inspected,	291
Notices placed on elevators,	22

Inspections in each city or town :—

Springfield,	170	Amherst,	20
Holyoke,	210	South Hadley,	12
Chicopee,	42	Southampton,	4
Northampton,	21	Russell,	4
Westfield,	30	Pelham,	2
Easthampton,	34	Hatfield,	5
Palmer,	31	Granville,	2
Monson,	18	Williamsburg,	8
West Springfield,	10	Ludlow,	6
Huntington,	7	Chesterfield,	8
Wales,	4	Goshen,	6
Wilbraham,	4	Ware,	22
Westhampton,	2		

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWARD B. PUTNAM.

District No. 8.

SIR :— Herewith I transmit a summary of work done in District No. 8 for the past year. A large amount of time is necessarily occupied in work which cannot be shown in the summary, such as looking after compliances with orders issued, investigating accidents and complaints, etc. The laws intrusted to the factory inspectors to enforce are generally and cheerfully complied with by the manufacturers and other employers in this district with one notable exception, and that is the heating of electric street cars (section 53, chapter 112, Revised Laws). During the winter months I spent much time, both day and night, in different sections of the district, in taking the temperature of the cars, and found many violations. The company made the same excuses and promises that they have for four years, “they did not have sufficient power to both run and heat their cars at certain times of the day; that it was a hard winter anyway, but next winter we shall

have power to spare." I put the company into court on several counts in two separate courts. In the first the court ruled that the company had sufficient excuse for not heating their cars; in the second, the company pleaded *nolo contendere*, and the cases were placed on file, under the promise of the management that no further trouble would be experienced from this cause.

Summary.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		CHILDREN UNDER 16.		Elevators Inspected.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Abington,	12	1,397	476	9	6	9	4
Avon,	2	110	33	-	-	-	-
Braintree,	7	651	243	4	-	3	-
Bridgewater,	8	758	130	13	13	2	3
East Bridgewater,	2	307	3	-	-	3	3
Brockton,	174	11,381	4,279	114	78	86	57
Blackstone,	2	801	109	13	14	1	-
Canton,	8	506	223	11	4	2	2
Dedham,	4	503	243	19	9	1	-
Foxborough,	3	75	291	1	-	2	1
Franklin,	18	729	217	10	6	3	30
Hanover,	2	70	40	-	-	-	-
Hanson,	1	50	-	-	-	-	-
Hingham,	1	7	23	-	-	1	1
Hull,	7	297	194	-	-	-	2
Hyde Park,	30	3,028	547	27	11	11	11
Medfield,	1	200	325	-	-	1	-
Middleborough,	16	784	234	11	11	9	6
Norwood,	10	1,579	349	3	2	11	2
Plymouth,	13	1,906	538	37	33	8	8
Quincy,	15	513	560	3	2	6	11
Randolph,	6	337	161	9	2	5	2
Rockland,	11	1,186	487	19	6	8	2
Stoughton,	10	922	401	17	11	6	-
Upton,	1	300	600	-	-	1	-
Walpole,	7	799	83	8	-	4	-
Wareham,	3	302	2	-	-	-	1
Weymouth,	15	1,111	544	14	4	11	5
Whitman,	12	1,706	579	25	12	12	7
Wrentham,	2	82	80	-	-	2	-
Totals,	403	32,398	11,999	367	124	208	158

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

District No. 9.

SIR:— I forward to you my tabulated report and a short review of the work performed in District No. 9.

The law in relation to the employment of women and minors in factories and workshops has been generally observed, and I have found no inclination on the part of the manufacturers to do otherwise; in the textile factories I have had no complaints, but in the small shops some of the help who go to work late in the forenoon desire to work late, but I have shown them that under

the new law they must work according to the time stated in the time table.

In the leather factories of Peabody, Salem and Lynn there is a large number of men employed who cannot speak the English language, and they have a number of young people with them who appear to be under sixteen years of age ; and when I have investigated complaints sent to this office, the men who claim to be guardians make oath that the boys are over sixteen years of age. It seems to me that they should be obliged to show a birth certificate, as their parents are not with them.

There has been but one establishment, and that a textile factory, that has worked over-time to make up time lost by the stopping of machinery.

The law in relation to the employment of women and minors in mercantile establishments has also been generally observed, but I have had some complaints of violations of the law in confectionery stores and restaurants. I investigated a complaint against a restaurant in Lynn, and I found that it was not a case of over-work, but that the help wanted the hours adjusted so that they could have a longer lay-off. The manager did so, and what was the result, — they went to work their spare time in another restaurant.

In the confectionery stores, although I have investigated some complaints, I have found no proof of violations of the law. I have notified quite a number of mercantile establishments, and furnished time tables of the new law, extending the same through the month of December.

The evening schools last year were well attended, not only by minors, but by adults. The progress made by the illiterate minors and adults was very gratifying to the committees having them in charge, and I received a hearty co-operation on the part of the manufacturers in whose employ they were.

Elevators that have been constructed in recent years are supplied with a mechanical device to prevent accident, in the event of hoisting cable breaking, slacking, or the failure of the shipping cable to work. Such devices are placed on the car, and either work on the principle that, if the hoisting cable slacks or breaks, the catches will work, or, in the event of the car obtaining an increased velocity, a clutch will firmly hold the car from dropping down the shaft. I repeat what I have said in former reports, that I do not place much reliance on safeties of this kind, because they are rarely tested, oiled or cleaned, except when the factory inspector visits the factory, notwithstanding the fact that he calls the attention of the owners and operators to the necessity of doing so ; and therefore a multiplicity of hoisting cables is the only

safeguard, as one cable is likely to break if the elevator car falls any great distance.

The attention of the owners has been constantly called to the necessity of having a competent person to operate the elevator. Almost all the accidents that have happened on elevators in this district during the past year are due to the fact that the elevators are operated by any person who wishes to use them, regardless of whether they know how to operate them or not, and accidents will continue as long as this state of things exists.

In the larger manufacturing establishments the greatest care is given the elevators and machinery, and competent persons are employed to operate them, and the well-holes are carefully guarded, so that a person cannot fall into the well; but in the smaller establishments, or in the buildings where a number of small firms are located, the inspector is in constant dread that an accident will happen, knowing the conditions as they exist and the carelessness of the persons employed.

Friction clutches, that will shut off the motive power in any section of the factory, are being placed in the new factories which are being built, and are a great source of protection to the operatives, as well as at many times a saving of power to the manufacturer. In throwing on heavy belts, the speed can be started slowly and the belt run on, thereby lessening the danger of being caught by the belt and thrown around the shafting. In case of the breaking down of shafting or any part of the machinery, the power can be immediately cut off in any section without necessitating the shutting down of the whole factory. Some factories have electrical bells connected with the engine room, to notify the engineer to shut down; but I do not believe in them, and recommend in all cases that tight and loose pulleys and shippers be provided in every room.

The dangerous machines, such as the dinking, rolling, splitting and moulding machines in the shoe factories, the irregular moulder, the swing saw, the jointer and the planer and band saws in wood-working shops, are protected by devices that can be applied to the machines; but the carelessness of the employees and the unwillingness of expert mechanics to use these devices are the cause of most of the injuries received; and, although a great deal has been done to prevent accidents in factories, there is still room for further improvement.

The sanitary condition of factories depends somewhat upon the care which is given to the water-closets. As in former years, there has been some neglect, and summary action was taken to repair the neglect. It is a vexatious problem for many manufac-

turers, who when building new factories have provided all the modern improved flush closets, to find them broken and the pipes clogged up, and no desire on the part of the employees to keep them clean. In many places there are no sewer systems, and earth closets are provided, which, if not properly cared for, are found in an unsanitary condition. I have found that the employers have a person to clean and care for the closets every week, but unless the employees will co-operate, — and in a great many cases I find that they do not, — it is impossible to have clean and wholesome closets. In the case of a large number of the complaints received, on investigation the condition of the closets has been found to be the fault of the persons using them.

Summary.

Mercantile establishments inspected and visited,	225
Factories and workshops inspected,	1,037
Elevators inspected and tested,	440
Orders issued,	160
Compliances,	160
Total persons employed,	73,484
Total males employed,	51,138
Total females employed,	22,346
Male minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	550
Female minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	334
Buildings with poor egress reported to Inspector Cheney,	10

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.
Amesbury,	42	2,059	690	32	25
Beverly,	38	1,677	675	11	3
Bradford,	13	615	130	-	1
Danvers,	20	760	215	10	-
Georgetown,	5	205	10	-	6
Groveland,	3	290	180	12	6
Gloucester,	41	1,125	810	-	8
Haverhill,	293	9,650	4,746	51	28
Ipswich,	4	375	475	14	15
Lynn,	327	19,687	8,368	259	90
Marblehead,	20	625	350	1	-
Manchester,	5	65	10	-	-
Merrimac,	9	375	5	-	-
Middleton,	2	75	20	-	-
Newburyport,	38	3,326	1,963	33	29
Newbury,	2	100	35	-	-
West Newbury,	2	75	15	-	-
Peabody,	57	3,606	400	21	-
Rockport,	3	1,085	-	-	-
Rowley,	8	225	40	2	2
Salem,	90	5,175	3,134	104	127
Saugus,	5	75	30	-	-
Swampscott,	5	90	20	-	-
Topsfield,	5	60	25	-	-
Totals,	1,037	51,138	22,346	550	334

REPORT OF INSPECTOR LEWIS F. F. ABBOTT.

District No. 10.

SIR:—I hereby enclose list of inspections and summary of work performed in District No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspec- tions.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children between 14 and 16 Years.
Adams,	20	2,665	1,468	251
Ashfield,	4	10	-	-
Becket,	6	67	14	2
Bernardston,	4	35	22	-
Buckland,	7	235	22	14
Clarksburg,	4	112	95	22
Cheshire,	9	141	-	-
Charlemont,	6	39	-	-
Conway,	8	128	39	10
Colrain,	9	276	70	23
Dalton,	14	438	557	11
Deerfield,	5	53	104	-
Erving,	8	446	46	14
Egremont,	2	57	-	-
Florida,	2	7	-	-
Gill,	3	65	-	-
Great Barrington,	18	701	414	26
Greenfield,	38	880	205	35
Hinsdale,	5	194	110	11
Lee,	20	320	309	2
Lenox,	6	85	40	-
Monroe,	1	60	-	-
Montague,	18	1,120	437	77
New Marlborough,	4	75	-	-
Northfield,	4	7	10	-
North Adams,	74	4,157	1,989	289
Orange,	18	1,027	217	10
Pittsfield,	65	3,048	1,780	138
Shelburn,	7	42	47	3
Tyringham,	5	20	-	-
Whately,	4	13	-	-
Williamstown,	8	243	87	28

Summary.

Number of males employed,	16,766
Number of females employed,	7,650
Number of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years,	1,044
Total employed,	25,460

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FRANK C. WASLEY.

District No 11.

SIR:—I respectfully submit my tabulated report, also a summary of work coming under my jurisdiction in district No. 11 for the past year.

Business has not been of the best in some of the manufactories the present year, but at the time of writing I think there is a better outlook for the cotton and woolen trade, as many mills are starting up and many new mills are being constructed.

The manufacturers are continually changing and rearranging the machinery; consequently, an inspector must keep well informed of such changes by thorough inspections at each plant.

Elevators in my district are on the increase, more being placed in the mills. I have used much care in my inspections of elevators, and have issued many orders the past year to have them adjusted and repaired at once, which all agents have readily complied with.

Managers of theatres and halls are using much care in providing for the safety of the audiences in case of fire or panic.

Sanitary conditions continue to improve in the factories and workshops in this district. Open plumbing is always used in new buildings, and some of the old mills have had new and modern plumbing placed in the water-closets.

The violation of the child-labor laws, reported by some people as taking place in the Lowell mills, does not exist. I will acknowledge that some of the foreign-born children look under the required legal age, and are small in stature; but when one looks them in the face they will think they have made a mistake in judging their age. The overseers are held strictly responsible, and are cautioned to use all care possible in regard to hiring minors.

All agents and managers of factories and buildings have complied cheerfully with all orders issued, and also verbal orders given by the inspector.

Summary.

Inspections made,	508
Orders issued,	295
Compliances,	295
Males employed,	38,644
Females employed,	24,705
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, males, . .	2,244
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, females, . .	1,815
Total males and females employed,	63,349
Elevators inspected,	332

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.		Elevators inspected.
				Males.	Females.	
Lowell,	356	20,029	12,896	1,087	806	194
Lawrence,	81	13,200	9,162	782	752	90
Andover,	13	907	512	60	50	5
North Andover,	9	1,122	282	32	26	6
Chelmsford,	11	774	260	179	77	7
Billerica,	11	578	186	29	13	11
Methuen,	9	446	569	27	25	7
Dracut,	6	888	438	14	17	4
Westford,	7	553	333	34	49	8
Tyngsborough,	3	55	-	-	-	-
Tewksbury,	2	96	67	-	-	-
Totals,	508	38,644	24,705	2,244	1,815	332

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY E. HALLEY.

Special Duty.

SIR:— In the discharge of my duties as special factory inspector, I submit to you my report for the year ending Oct. 15, 1904.

Previous to May 15 my district comprised Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Mansfield, Attleborough, Westport and several small towns, with the enforcement of such laws as applied to women and minors, together with the mercantile and specification laws. On May 14 you assigned to me, as special work, the enforcement of the weavers' specification law in every textile factory throughout the State. This law has special reference to the construction of cloth as to the reed, pick, length and price to be paid; also the requirement of price lists to be posted in the different rooms for piece work, viz., spooling, web drawing, carding and warping, together with the counts or number of yarn; and if payment is made by box or by pound, to be so stated.

It seems almost incredible that there should be any necessity for chapter 370 and the previous amendments made to the specification law. It not infrequently happened, however, that in some factories cuts were longer than the intended length paid for. The present system is a marked improvement, and much appreciated by hundreds of cotton operatives. It must not be taken for granted that the tendency to have over-length cuts prevails in the greater number of factories. In nearly all worsted and woolen factories the weaver is paid for actual number of yards woven. In cotton mills, where speed is highest, in some cases as high as two hundred picks per minute, a few yards, more or less, was not considered. The present law confines the manufacturer to five per cent. of the intended length of a cut or piece of cloth. Such a large per cent. is not desirable, especially when yarn is very fine, as it takes some time to weave those two and one-half or three yards, as the case may be. In my opinion, and from opinions I have secured from different manufacturers, three per cent. would fairly represent both sides; or why not adopt the most popular method, — pay for actual number of yards in piece? I cannot see where there would be any difficulty in so doing, as every cut is measured as soon as it reaches the cloth room.

Persons not familiar with the detail of this work would not have any conception of the time taken in examining the various kinds of cloth, to verify the statements given on the specification board. Many pieces of the same quality or style must be inspected, to determine an average length, some very fine goods

being somewhat difficult to count. In several factories I noticed warp lengths of goods were given, instead of cloth length, which means an entirely different result as to yards in a cut of cloth. The changing of this method met with some resentment, but, as the law clearly specifies the length of a cut of cloth, there was no alternative. The tabulated reports will specify such alterations as were deemed necessary to comply with the various provisions of this act.

It is not too much to say that, in some instances where changes were recommended, almost immediate attention was given. As all the so-called labor laws are considered just and humane, we have a right to expect a general and courteous compliance.

Andover,	5	Haverhill,	2
Abington,	2	Ipswich,	2
Amesbury,	2	Indian Orchard,	2
Attleborough,	21	Lawrence,	22
Ballardvale,	2	Lowell,	22
Billerica,	2	Mansfield,	4
Bondville,	2	Methuen,	5
Byfield,	1	Marland Village,	1
Brockton,	2	Newburyport,	1
Chelmsford,	2	North Andover,	5
Chicopee,	2	New Bedford,	35
Chicopee Falls,	2	Northampton,	1
Dracut,	2	Palmer,	2
Dedham,	2	Salem,	2
Dodgeville,	2	Springfield,	1
Fairhaven,	2	Saxonville,	1
Easthampton,	3	Taunton,	14
Fall River,	90	Three Rivers,	2
Groveland,	2	Westport,	4
Hebronville,	2	Waltham,	1
Hyde Park,	2		
Holyoke,	4	Total,	285

Summary.

Total number of inspections,	285
Number of orders,	105
Number of compliances,	103

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY A. NASON.

Special Duty.

SIR: — I respectfully submit the following report of work done for the past year.

My work is almost entirely in millinery, dressmaking and mer-

cantile establishments, and this year has been confined to Boston, consequently I have not covered so much territory as in former years.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to the law requiring a certificate of literacy for minors under twenty-one; and indeed it seems wholly unnecessary, especially in mercantile establishments, for minors who could not read and write would never be employed in those places.

Summary.

Inspections,	859
Orders issued,	118
Compliances,	116
Boys employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age, . .	288
Girls employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age, . .	392
Males (adults) employed,	6,401
Females (adults) employed,	12,765

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF WEARING APPAREL.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN E. GRIFFIN.

Special Duty.

SIR:—The following report of the work done from Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904, is herewith presented for your consideration, together with the usual table, giving numbers of licenses granted, refused, renewed and revoked, etc.

While the year just closed has been a continuance of past years, I have deemed it advisable to call your attention to some of the difficulties that the present law does not fully overcome.

A matter of great importance is the continuous moving of persons holding a license to places unknown to us, and failing to report such removal, as the law demands. All the inspector can do in such cases is to notify the party who employs them at the time they received the license; but that does not prevent them from obtaining work on the license from some one else. Realizing that in many such cases the party holding the license may be occupying tenements not fit to make wearing apparel in, and also the possibility of contagious disease existing therein, I think it may be expedient, after careful consideration of the subject, to oblige the employer to procure the license and keep it in his possession while the person to whom it is issued is in his employ, and hold him responsible for its return to this office when they cease working for him. It will be seen that this method would furnish us a complete register of all persons employed by each employer, and prevent the danger above referred to.

Another difficulty that confronts us is the strict enforcement of the law in regard to tenement house workshops. Our experience of the past year has shown us the hardship that in many cases this law produces. As the intent of the law was to secure the making of wearing apparel under clean and healthful conditions, it would appear that the proper course to pursue would be to compel proprietors of such workshops to procure a permit from this department, to be granted only when the sanitary conditions of such workshops were satisfactory, and in compliance with all the laws governing regular workshops. An illustration: Mrs. Blank uses two or more clean rooms as a dressmaking establishment on the second floor of a dwelling house, but does not use them for either sleeping or living purposes. The third and fourth floor are occupied by two clean families. The sanitary conditions being good, and the persons for whom the garments are being made perceiving the condition of such workshop, it appears rather unjust to compel her to close such workshop simply because the other two families, in no way connected with her apartments except by the same entrance, reside in the same building. I am constrained to think that it would be wise to provide legislation to meet this increasing difficulty.

In the regular workshops where wearing apparel is manufactured the greatest difficulty that confronts us is the recurring filthy condition of the water-closets, stairs and hallways, and the poor condition of the buildings in which many of them are located. Orders sent to clean are complied with upon receipt of same, only to be found in the same condition in a few months, thereby compelling the sending of the same order on the following inspection. If the owners of all shops where wearing apparel was made were obliged to procure a permit, certifying that it was in a good sanitary condition, and in compliance with all the factory laws, it would be an apparent advantage in the direction the present law was intended to secure, namely, the manufacture of wearing apparel for the public use under clean and healthful conditions, and sanitary workshops for the employees.

In conclusion, let me state that the above suggestions, if they meet with your approval, sufficiently so to recommend legislation, will not in any way interfere with the ordinary course of the clothing industry.

Summary.

Number of licenses outstanding, Oct. 1, 1903,	384
Inspected and licenses granted during the year,	127
Total licenses granted during the year,	511
Inspected and licenses revoked during the year,	115

Visited and licenses revoked during the year,	71
Licenses returned during the year,	9
Total number of licenses revoked during the year,	195
Number of licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1904,	316
Inspected and licenses renewed during the year,	250
Inspected and licenses refused during the year,	90
Inspected and licenses transferred during the year,	12
Total tenement inspections,	594
Visits to licensed and unlicensed tenements,	287
Total inspections and visits during the year,	881
Workshops inspected during the year,	167
Workshops visited during the year,	37
Stores and small shops where clothing is sold, made, repaired, etc.,	72
Orders issued during the year,	123

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN H. PLUNKETT.

Special Duty.

SIR:—A tabulated report of the work performed during the year in the enforcement of the law relating to the manufacture and sale of wearing apparel is herewith submitted, giving in detail the number and result of inspections and visits made. The enforcement of the license feature of the law has occupied my time almost exclusively, the only difficulty experienced being the same as in former years,—that is, where persons have obtained a license, and then change their residence without notifying this department, as required. Of the 297 licenses revoked, over one-half of this number was due to this cause alone, the difficulty being that some of the people holding the license card may obtain work from some contractor, not informing him of their real address, and thus perform the work in violation of the law, and in places in which a license would not be granted. Large numbers of people, being granted a license for thirty days, have failed to return the same as required, in fact failed to send back card after a written request being sent. I have been obliged to make 358 visits on this account alone.

Forty-six applicants have been refused a license during the year, in consequence of the sanitary condition of the tenement or building in which they reside. The small number of refused licenses indicate only a familiarity with the condition of buildings in the different parts of the district. Large numbers of applications for licenses are received from buildings where the unsanitary condition is a known quantity, from past experience and inspection; but, if requested, I invariably give the applicant the benefit of the doubt, and visit the premises, and, if found in the

condition expected, the applicant is informed that no license can be obtained therein. These are tabulated as visits only, and apply almost exclusively to persons engaged in the men's clothing industry.

Of 470 licensed premises inspected during the year, 173, or about 37 per cent., were still employed in making garments at home, and desired a renewal of license, which demonstrates that women thus engaged continue only so long as they are unable to obtain other employment. Hundreds of women having leisure time are engaged in making and finishing women's garments, the remuneration for which is so small that persons seeking a livelihood, if they engage in this class of labor, never continue therein permanently; but the large number of applications for licenses in this business have greatly increased the work in the district during the last year.

I have inspected 65 workshops situated in tenement houses; these are all small shops, employing from two to ten persons, and averaging about four persons to each shop; they are situated generally on the first floor of the building, with a tenement in the rear connected by door leading to shop. The only difficulty experienced is to compel the closing of these doors, and to keep the shops clean.

Summary.

Number of licenses Oct. 1, 1903,	1,201
Inspections and licenses granted,	433
Total inspections and licenses granted,	1,634
Inspections and licenses revoked,	22
Visited and licenses revoked,	297
Cards returned,	171
Total,	490
Number of licenses Oct. 1, 1904,	1,144
Inspections and licenses renewed,	173
Inspections and licenses refused,	46
Inspections and licenses transferred,	78
Inspection tenement house workshops,	65
Total inspections,	817
Visited, temporary license returned,	358
Visited on complaints and investigations,	409
Total visits,	1,064
Total inspections and visits,	1,881
Number of regular workshops inspected,	37

CLOTHING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF LICENSES.

Inspections and licenses granted,	560
Inspections and licenses revoked,	137
Licenses returned,	180
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1904,	1,460
Inspections and licenses refused,	136
Inspections and licenses renewed,	423
Inspections and licenses transferred,	90
Licensed and unlicensed tenements visited,	942
Total inspections and visits,	1,945

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS.

Licenses granted,	3,997
First class,	91
Second class,	205
Third class,	410
Hoisting and portable,	150
Steam fire engineers,	26
Firemen,	1,144
Low-pressure firemen,	95
Special,	1,876
Licenses refused,	1,853
Licenses renewed,	2,549
Licenses revoked,	17

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Boilers inspected,	2,441
Defects found,	5,379
Dangerous defects,	1,720
Boilers ordered repaired,	938
Boilers condemned,	34

	Number of District.	Number of Inspections.	Male Adults employed.	Female Adults employed.	Children under 16 Years.	Elevators Inspected.	Orders given.
Arlon S. Atherton,	1	609	33,877	16,430	1,235	400	329
Joseph Halstrick,	2	889	32,827	19,461	1,064	74	345
Samuel Ryan,	3	845	15,915	10,044	443	27	341
Malcolm Sillars,	4	648	14,987	6,200	451	44	495

	Number of District.	Number of Inspections.	Male Adults employed.	Female Adults employed.	Children under 16 Years.	Elevators inspected.	Orders given.
Charles A. Dam,	5	561	40,449	16,359	2,020	161	30
Robert Ellis,	6	335	39,416	29,319	3,744	324	132
James R. Howes,	7	686	19,587	14,119	1,081	291	155
Edward B. Putnam,	8	403	32,398	11,999	491	208	158
John J. Sheehan,	9	1,037	51,138	22,346	884	440	160
Lewis F. F. Abbott,	10	406	16,766	7,650	1,044	-	-
F. C. Wasley,	11	508	38,644	24,705	4,059	332	295
Mary A. Nason,	S. D.	859	6,401	12,765	680	-	118
Totals,	-	7,786	342,405	191,397	17,196	2,301	2,558

Recapitulation.

Number of manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments inspected,	7,786
Number of children under sixteen employed in same,	17,196
Number of males employed in same,	342,405
Number of females employed in same,	191,397
Number of elevators inspected during the year,	2,301

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 12, 1904.

JOSEPH E. SHAW, Esq., *Chief of the District Police.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the detective and fire inspection department of the District Police, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1904.

By an act of the Legislature of 1904, which took effect July 1, the Fire Marshal's department was abolished, and its powers and duties transferred to this branch of the District Police.

The department is now composed of one deputy and twenty-one men. Twelve of them are assigned to general detective work; one to the duty of enforcing the fish and game laws of the Commonwealth; one to the special duty of enforcing the provisions of sections 56 and 57 of chapter 212 of the Revised Laws, in relation to the arrest of tramps; and to the other seven men, who are designated as fire inspectors, is assigned the special duty, with the deputy, of performing the work previously done by the Fire Marshal's department.

The unusual number of fires during a part of the summer and fall months made it necessary to employ the regular detectives to assist the fire inspectors in their work; and I am of the opinion that their assistance will be required the most of the time in the investigation of fires, as it is almost impossible to properly perform the work assigned to that branch of the service with the small number of men appointed for that purpose.

By an act of the Legislature that went into effect June 23, 1904, the Fire Marshal's department was authorized to make regulations relative to the keeping, storage, manufacture, use and sale of explosives and inflammable fluids; and it also required a permit from said department for any person to use a building for such purposes.

Most of the cities and many of the towns in the Commonwealth have laws on the subject, made in harmony with their local conditions and wants, that are still in force.

Permits as provided for by the law have, upon application, been granted, with proper restrictions.

The many accidents resulting from the use of large fire-crackers, blank cartridges and the explosive known as potash-dextrine, in times past and especially from the use of the last-named article on

the 17th of June of this year, caused the railway authorities and others, under the new law, to apply to the chief of the District Police for relief from the impending danger to person and property from their use on the 4th of July. After a careful consideration of the matter, the Fire Marshal's department made and issued rules prohibiting the sale of fire-crackers of a greater length than six inches, the sale of blank cartridges to any minor under the age of seventeen years, and the sale of potash-dextrine tablets or torpedoes, several copies of which were sent to the authorities of each city and town in the Commonwealth. The regulations were generally complied with, and the result was very satisfactory, as a much less number of accidents were reported to have occurred than on the same date of the previous year.

It is very gratifying to be able to report the department in a good state of discipline, and that the duties, which at times have been arduous, devolving on the members have been cheerfully and faithfully performed, and much credit is due them for their earnest efforts in sustaining the good reputation of the force.

I wish at this time to express my gratitude and appreciation for the consideration and support you have given me in connection with my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. NEAL,

Deputy Chief of Detective and Fire Inspection Department.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Officers of this department have been called upon for special duty at Athol, Barre, Charlemont, Lancaster, Marshfield, Rutland, Sturbridge, Sutton, Saugus and Weymouth.

Arrests.

Arrests have been made to the number of	215
Total number of cases investigated,	741
Amount of stolen property recovered,	\$3,999 10
Restitution made in one case of	485 00
Making a total of property recovered of	4,484 10

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. — OFFICER SIMON F. LETTENNEY.*

Total number of arrests,	15
Total number of prosecutions,	15
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$289

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. — OFFICER ERNEST S. BRADFORD.†

Total number of cases investigated,	4
Total number of arrests,	1

Among the most important cases investigated was the following: —

Osmond H. Pells; crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Case pending.

BRISTOL COUNTY. — OFFICER ALFRED B. HODGES.

Total number of cases investigated,	57
Total number of arrests,	16
Total number of prosecutions,	14
Total number of days assigned to duty outside of my district,	39

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

John E. Gallagher, *alias* John E. Dunn, *alias* George Holmes, for the murder of Joseph F. McMahon of Taunton. Gallagher was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

Angles Snell, *alias* Andrew Snell, for the murder of Tillinghast Kirby of New Bedford. This was a complicated case, and a large amount of time and work was spent upon it. Snell was convicted of murder in the first degree, and is now awaiting sentence.

* Officer Letteney died May 10, 1904.

† Appointed on the District Police Oct. 17, 1904.

I also assisted in the investigation and prosecution of Cyrus L. Ryan for the murder of Yee Yoke, otherwise known as Quong Sing, at Hanover, Mass. Ryan was convicted of murder in the second degree, at Plymouth, Mass., and sentenced to State Prison for life.

DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES. — OFFICER THOMAS A. DEXTER.

Total number of cases investigated,	. . . . .	109
Total number of arrests,	. . . . .	25
Total value of property recovered,	. . . . .	\$720
Total number of days special duty,	. . . . .	20

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Walter Clifford, *alias* William F. Clifford, *alias* Chas. A. Messenger ; crime, forgery. Convicted on two counts ; sentenced to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison.

Arthur Peters ; crime, forgery. Bound over to grand jury on “ probable cause.”

John Sheehan, crime, breaking and entering and larceny, four counts. Sentenced to three years in State Prison.

Manuel Bernado ; crime, larceny. Convicted ; sentenced to two years in House of Correction.

Arthur Boucher ; crime, larceny. Convicted ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

William Hansen ; crime, larceny. Convicted ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

George Lawson ; crime, larceny. Convicted ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Fred Gorlin ; crime, larceny. Convicted ; adjudged insane and committed to Hospital for Criminal Insane at Bridgewater.

Renhoff Walhof ; crime, assault with intent to kill. Case pending.

John King ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Convicted ; placed on probation.

Ellsworth Simpson ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Convicted ; placed on probation.

George Coffin ; crime, larceny, four counts. Convicted ; placed on probation.

Charles M. Arnold ; violation of fish law. Convicted and fined.

Alvin Bettencourt, violation of fish law. Convicted and fined.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER DANIEL W. HAMMOND.*

Total number of cases investigated,	23
Total number of arrests,	2

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Arthur M. Farmer; crime, polygamy. Convicted; sentenced to fifteen months in House of Correction. Farmer was arrested in Denver, Col., and brought back to Massachusetts on requisition papers, and at Ayer, Mass., escaped from my custody July 25, 1903. He was arrested in Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 2, 1904, after having been identified by me, and was again brought back to Massachusetts on requisition papers.

William Hall, *alias* William St. Clair, *alias* Samuel Possen; crime, larceny from the person. Indicted; case pending. Hall was arrested in New York City, and brought back on requisition papers.

A. Herbert Robinson; crime, false swearing to returns. Convicted; sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500. There were fifty-five witnesses present at the trial.

John Cronin; crime, assault with intent to commit murder. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison.

From the first of November to the last of January, stores in Haverhill, Merrimac, Groveland, Lawrence and Rowley, of my district, and many other places outside my district, were broken open, and safes blown up or attempts made to do so. After much work by the officers in various places, two men, Hayden and Dart, were arrested in Lynn by the police for breaking and entering and blowing up safes in that city. They proved to be part of a gang that had been operating in several counties in the State. They were tried and convicted at the following term of court in Essex County, and Frank Hayden was sentenced to from twenty to thirty years in State Prison, and George Dart to from fourteen to twenty years in State Prison.

Much of my time was spent in investigating the applications of three men in State Prison for pardons.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE C. NEAL.†

Total number of cases investigated,	20
Total number of arrests,	1

* Officer Hammond resigned June 30, 1904.

† Qualified as deputy chief March 3, 1904.

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Edward H. Oakes; crime, uttering a forged check. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in House of Correction.

Minot St. Clair Francis; crime, assault with intent to commit a rape. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-five years in State Prison.

Joseph A. Hastings; crime, murder. He was indicted by the grand jury, and is now awaiting trial.

I did much work on the case of “safe breakers” who operated in Peabody, Gloucester, Lynn, Danvers, Salem and Saugus in my district. On the twenty-sixth day of January, in the morning, before daylight, they robbed the station agent at Danversport, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and then went to Lynn, where two of them, Frank Hayden and George Dart, were arrested by the police of that city.

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE COUNTIES. — OFFICER OLIVER L. WOOD.

Total number of cases investigated,	51
Total number of arrests,	5
Total value of property recovered,	\$95
Total number of days assigned for special duty,	11

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES. — OFFICER JAMES MCKAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	102
Total number of arrests,	55
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$370 50

Among the more important cases investigated were the following:—

Iguaz Lezko; crime, manslaughter. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

John White; crime having burglars’ tools, with intent to use same. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than three nor more than five years in State Prison.

Joseph K. Breen, *alias* Thomas Reynolds; crime, having burglars’ tools, with intent to use the same. Convicted; sentenced to not less than three nor more than five years in State Prison.

Sobitz Endgervits; crime, highway robbery. Bound over to grand jury on probable cause.

David L. Viara; crime, highway robbery. Bound over to grand jury on probable cause.

George Corbier; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Held for grand jury.

Augustus Roberts ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. held for grand jury.

Peter Hayden ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Held for grand jury.

Thomas Graham ; crime, larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Marguerite George ; crime, larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to one year in House of Correction.

John S. G. Gleeson ; crime forgery. Held for grand jury.

Peter Killeen ; crime, placing obstructions on street railway track. Held for grand jury.

William Killeen ; crime, placing obstructions on street railway track. Held for grand jury.

George F. Jones ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny, and assault with a dangerous weapon. Taken to Middlesex County on a writ of *habeas corpus*, found guilty, and sentenced there for breaking and entering and larceny to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY.

Total number of cases investigated,	50
Total number of arrests,	27
Total value of property recovered,	\$25
Total number of days on special duty,	20

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Edgar Sanborn ; crime, breaking and entering two residences in the town of Billerica. He was formerly confined in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and escaped therefrom, finally returning to Billerica, where he committed the above-mentioned crimes. He was indicted by the Middlesex County grand jury, after which he was adjudged insane by the Superior Court, and committed to the Hospital for Criminal Insane at Bridgewater, Mass.

Charles L. Tucker ; crime, murder of Mabel Page, at Weston, Mass. He is now under indictment and awaiting trial.

Charles Bell ; crime, habitual criminal. Convicted ; sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

Steve Barnard ; crime, breaking and entering three vacant tenements of summer residents of the town of Billerica. Found guilty ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Roy E. Fenton and Percy C. Hawkins ; crime, manslaughter. Both held to await the action of the grand jury.

William Brown, *alias* William W. Wood ; crime, breaking and entering. Awaiting trial.

The greater part of the time since April 1, 1904, has been devoted to special work on case of Commonwealth v. Chas. L. Tucker, by direction of the district attorney of Middlesex County.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE DUNHAM.*

Total number of cases investigated,	63
Total number of arrests,	32
Total number of executive warrants served,	4
Value of stolen property recovered,	\$1,200
Restitution made by defendant,	485
Total value of property recovered,	1,685
Number of days assigned to special duty,	21

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Acting with the Hyde Park authorities, many hundred dollars' worth of books, stolen from libraries, were recovered. Frederick H. Bates is now serving sentence for the larceny of them.

Walter E. Smith; crime, robbery of Frank Burns, who is believed to have been murdered, near Athol, on Dec. 13, 1903. Awaiting trial.

Ambrose Bender; crime, breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night time. Adjudged an habitual criminal, and sentenced to State Prison for twenty-five years.

Nathan D. Frye; crime, embezzlement of \$14,000 from the Watertown Savings Bank. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than four nor more than seven years in State Prison.

Mason N. Robinson; crime, robbery of a street car conductor at Lancaster. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than seven nor more than nine years in State Prison.

Have worked with the police of Weston and other members of the District Police on the investigation of the murder of Mabel Page, at her home in Weston, on March 30, 1904.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES. — OFFICER JOHN H. SCOTT.†

Total number of cases investigated,	46
Total number of arrests,	20
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$68

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Harris E. Dexter; crime, manslaughter. Acquitted.

* Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, to Essex County.

† Appointed March 16, 1904.

Philip Heitchman; crime, arson. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than four nor more than five years in State Prison.

Henry W. Lambert; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in House of Correction.

Sumpad Avedisian; crime, attempt to defraud insurance companies. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

Nikegos Hagobian; crime, attempt to defraud insurance companies. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

O. A. Bogajian; crime, accessory to attempt to defraud insurance companies. Jury disagreed; case pending.

Edith A. Willis; crime, burning a building. Pleaded guilty; placed on probation.

Frank H. McPherson; crime, accessory to burning a building, to defraud insurance company. Jury returned verdict of not guilty, by reason of variance in indictment and evidence; case pending.

Matthew Leahy; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

SUFFOLK COUNTY. — OFFICER FREDERICK A. RHOADES.*

Total number of cases investigated,	33
Total number of arrests,	6
Total number of days assigned for special duty,	54
Total value of property recovered,	\$500

Have assisted Officer Whitney in the investigation of the Mabel Page murder, at Weston, Mass.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER PELEG F. MURRAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	54
Total number of arrests,	10
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$200

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Leon B. Downs; crime, manslaughter. Pleaded guilty; case placed on file.

Daniel E. Daley; crime, manslaughter. Pleaded guilty; case placed on file.

Albert Maynard; crime rape. Found guilty; placed on probation.

Michael Donahue; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; case placed on file.

* Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, to Middlesex County.

Edward H. Bidwell ; crime, rape. Found guilty ; sentenced to not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years in State Prison.

Edgar I. Balcom ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

William A. Dunn ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

Walter E. Smith, crime, highway robbery and larceny. Case pending.

The case of Edgar J. Sanborn, who escaped from the Worcester Lunatic Hospital in September, 1903, and was arrested in Middlesex County in March, 1904, for breaking and entering and larceny, was a very interesting case. He admitted a large number of burglaries, among which was G. M. Whitins of Whitinsville, on Nov. 15, 1903 ; and from that date until his case was disposed of, I devoted a great part of my time in the effort to locate him.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER ROBERT E. MOLT.*

Total number of cases investigated,	79
Total number of arrests,	7

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Edgar I. Balcom ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

William A. Dunn ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

Walter E. Smith ; crime, highway robbery and larceny. Case pending.

OFFICER WILLIAM S. DRAKE,† UNASSIGNED.

Total number of cases investigated,	26
Total number of arrests,	2

OFFICER ARTHUR E. KEATING,‡ UNASSIGNED.

Total number of cases investigated,	18
Total number of arrests,	1
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$25

OFFICER WILLIAM H. PROCTOR.

I have commanded the steamer “Lexington” during the season from April 1 to October.

The presence of menhaden steamers in and around Buzzard’s Bay has kept the steamer in that vicinity during the entire season. The fish have been very plentiful, and, while there has not been any attempt to set a seine in the bay, they have fished in the pas-

* Appointed May 1, 1904.

† Appointed Aug. 26, 1904. Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, as tramp officer, pursuant to chapter 318, Acts of 1904.

‡ Appointed Sept. 6, 1904. Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, to Suffolk County.

sages leading thereto, and kept me constantly on the watch. On one occasion a steamer's crew set their net in Quick's Hole, while the tide was running into Buzzard's Bay, and secured between seven and eight hundred barrels of fish. Before they could have bailed the fish on board the steamer, the tide would have taken the seine and fish into the bay. As they were drifting in, the smoke-stack of the steamer "Lexington" came to their view, and they cut their purse lines and let the fish go.

On several occasions steamers would come through Quick's Hole or across the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, which was alive with schools of fish, but on seeing the State steamer would retire to other waters.

I have been unable to spend any time in the enforcement of the lobster law, as I am the only person on board who has police authority, and consequently would have to make all arrests, as well as navigate the boat, which requires my presence at all times, without anybody to detail on a complaint or to act in my absence. Lobsters are growing scarcer every year, and will continue to do so under the present law. All fishermen are catching and using all the lobsters they catch, and, while a few of them are caught and fined, they stay in the business and continue to catch the little ones, just the same. I have had one fisherman in court five times, and he has served time in jail, but this same man is catching little lobsters to-day. The only way, in my opinion, to protect the lobster fishery is to make a close season from July to January, or to regulate the construction of the lobster traps. Either of these laws can be readily enforced; every fisherman will have an equal chance, and the lobster will have some protection.

During the winter months I have been detailed at the Boston office, to work on criminal cases.

Total number of cases investigated,	14
Total number of arrests,	5
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$863.60

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Cyrus L. Ryan; crime, murder. Found guilty; sentenced to State Prison for life.

Angles Snell; crime, murder. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

Frank Hayden; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than twenty nor more than thirty years in State Prison.

George P. Dart; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than fourteen nor more than twenty years in State Prison.

Edward S. Johnson; crime, larceny. Awaiting trial.

GENERAL OFFENCES PROSECUTED.

Consolidated Statistical Report.

Abuse of female child,	1
Adultery,	9
Arson,	9
Assault with intent to rape,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	1
Assault and battery,	4
Attempt to rape,	3
Bail default,	1
Breaking and entering,	29
Burglary,	2
Capias,	1
Disturbing the peace,	4
Forgery,	2
Fugitive from justice,	8
Habitual criminal,	2
Highway robbery,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Illegal cock fighting,	2
Illegal liquor keeping,	4
Illegal gaming,	2
Indecent exposure,	1
Insanity,	2
Larceny,	61
Larceny in a building,	7
Lewd and lascivious,	6
Liquor nuisance,	4
Malicious mischief,	2
Manslaughter,	4
Murder,	4
Perjury,	2
Placing obstruction on street railway tracks,	2
Practising medicine without a certificate,	1
Public sparring exhibition,	9
Rape,	6
Robbery,	1
Subornation of perjury,	2
Suspicion of murder,	1
Unlawfully speeding automobile,	3
Violation of labor law,	1
Violation of child labor law,	5

Violation of corporation law,	2
Violation of boiler law,	1
Violation of engineers' license law,	3
Violation of insurance law,	3
Violation of fishery law,	4
Violation of parole,	1
Violation of heating electric cars law,	7
Violation of fifty-eight-hour law,	1

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

1904.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

As required by statute, section 17 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, an abstract of the record kept in this office of the reports of accidents in manufacturing and mercantile establishments which have occurred during the year, is included in this annual report, with such notes and observations in reference thereto as the circumstances leading to these accidents would seem to be necessary herein. The similarity existing in most of the cases reported, as to their causes and results, is peculiar, though, at the same time, this similarity is inevitable from the natural conditions. An examination of the annual reports of my predecessor in relation to this subject, and comparison of the facts and figures noted in summing up the casualties then reported, show relatively that the law of average in this respect, as in others, is well observed in each succeeding year, and the same is still maintained in the record which furnishes the figures for the present report. Notably does this appear in the large proportion which a certain class of accidents bears to the whole number reported, — accidents arising from innumerable causes but in no way attributable to the operation of machinery, the mishaps of every-day life, as likely to occur outside of as within the limits of a factory or workshop and confined to no particular quarter. As the law is understood evidently to include accidents of every nature which happen on the premises where a manufacturing establishment is located, those whose duty it is to comply with said law feel it incumbent to report all such, whether or not they are caused by running machinery, and they do so accordingly. However, about 35 per cent. of all the cases reported, as will be seen in the figures presented, had their origin from causes remote from the operation of any machin-

ery, and are of that description which cannot in any way be reached or averted.

The statute provision requiring reports of accidents, I am convinced, has been effectual as an enabling act in the enforcement of the laws relating to the guarding of belting, shafting, elevators and all dangerous machinery, as thereby immediate attention has been directed to certain dangerous places, and to that extent, at least, has aided in the work of the inspectors of this department assigned to the duty of enforcing these laws, to the end that the best possible means be provided for the protection from injury of the operatives in factories and others who are compelled in their line of duties to encounter much danger and risk. Perfect immunity from accident is not among those allotments vouchsafed to our existence, but, happily, it is within our power and means to prevent much which otherwise might lead to serious consequences. The radical changes which from time to time have been made in the methods of manufacturing, and which have brought into use new and improved types of machinery, have produced in these inventions better appliances for safety, this idea, no doubt, being kept in mind in their design and construction, giving to those engaged in the operation of machinery a greater feeling of confidence and security.

The statute under which all accidents occurring in manufacturing and mercantile establishments must be reported to the chief of the district police, namely, section 17 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, reads as follows:—

SECTION 17. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them, if the accident results in the death of said employee or in such bodily injury as to prevent him from returning to his work within four days thereafter. The chief of the district police shall forthwith transmit to the sender of such notice a written or printed acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, and he shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, of the name of the person injured, of the city or town in which the accident occurred and the cause thereof, and

shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report. Whoever fails to send notice of an accident as required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

The whole number of accidents reported for the year due to causes connected with the operation of machinery is 1,434. Included in this number are all those caused by elevators, hoistways and from every source where motive power was used in the work. The number arising from all other causes, reference to which has already been made, is 806. The following list shows the various causes and the number of cases from each cause where machinery was the origin. The fatal accidents are mentioned in the list, but the particulars in these cases are given in another place in the report.

Injured by machinery in cotton, woollen and paper mills and shoe factories,	996
Injured by machinery in iron works, planing and saw mills and other mechanical establishments,	298
Injured by belting, shafting and pulleys,	54
Injured while on elevator or working about the same, being caught between car and flooring,	38
Injured by falling through elevator well,	8
Injured by fall of elevator car,	3
Fatal accidents (particulars in each case in another part),	37
Injured from causes not enumerated here,	806

Included in the foregoing list are 488 cases in which the injuries were received while trying to clean the machinery when it was in motion, or while attempting to extricate therefrom waste, bobbins or other articles which in some manner had caught or become entangled in the machine. Thus it will be seen that the prime cause of fully one-third of the injuries sustained in running machinery must be attributed to the thoughtless and careless acts on the part of the operatives, who, perhaps in the hurry of the moment, and forgetful of the danger always present in such surroundings, would incur risk and consequent injury, all of which could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care and attention. It is not unlikely that in many cases, other than those in which carelessness has been expressly shown, the injuries were the results of incautious action and want

of ordinary foresight, the circumstances as stated in the reports being such as to warrant such conclusion.

The accidents which occurred from causes not in any way connected with machinery, the number of these as reported being 806, may be described as follows: 368 persons met with injuries while engaged in some kind of work in or about factory buildings, many of them employed as carpenters or machinists doing repairs, and others employed as laborers in loading or unloading cars or trucks, or engaged in some other of the various duties to be performed in such establishments; there were 84 persons who received injuries by scalds or burns, in the former case, mainly, in dye works, and in the latter case, in foundries; 48 cases of accident occurred by the persons being struck by some article of heavy weight falling upon them; in 70 other cases more or less injury was received from splinters or projecting nails getting into the hands or feet; 35 persons received cuts or bruises in handling tools at their work, engaged in most part at benches; there were 47 injured by falls from ladders or from staging, and falls from other sources caused injuries to 72 more persons; in 12 cases injuries resulted from flying pieces of steel, or from sparks coming from anvils or forges; 5 persons had sickness or weak spells, and in this state were injured by falls in some way; and 13 more sustained injuries in consequence of their propensities to engage in play or some form of diversion; the remaining cases making up an infinite variety in the chapter of mishaps.

The greater portion of the accidents which happened did not result in any serious or permanent injuries. As would naturally be supposed, a majority of the cases was injury to the hand, there being 1,163 of this nature, and of these 843 were injuries to the fingers and thumb. In each of 9 cases one finger was lost, and the thumb was lost in each of 6 cases. In 1 case the thumb and two fingers of the left hand were taken off. Partial loss of the thumb occurred in each of 12 cases. Partial loss of the thumb and two fingers was suffered in another case. In each of 6 cases two fingers were lost, and in one instance a finger and part of another were removed. Three fingers were lost in each

of 4 cases. Three fingers and part of fourth in another instance, and in 1 case all four fingers of the right hand were taken off. Partial loss of one or more fingers occurred in each of 94 cases. Other parts of the hand and the wrist were injured in 320 cases. The right hand was lost in 1 case, and in another the left hand was lost. Ten persons suffered from broken wrists, and dislocation of the wrist was the result in another case. The bones of the hand were broken in each of 2 other cases. Twenty persons had sprained wrists. Two hundred and nine received injuries to the arm or shoulder, and of these, there were 2 persons who lost their right arms entirely, 2 others each lost an arm, but which arm was not stated, another person lost the right arm between the shoulder and elbow, and another lost the right arm just below the elbow. The circumstances attending these latter cases are stated further on. In each of 26 cases the arm was broken, and there were 6 persons each having a dislocated shoulder or arm. Upwards of 20 suffered from sprained arms. In most of the cases these injuries to the arm occurred to men employed as laborers. Two hundred and twenty-one cases consisted of injuries to the head, and of these 22 were scalp wounds. In 2 cases each the scalp was torn from the head, the particulars in each of these being given in another place. Thirty-five persons had their eyes injured more or less in various ways, 1 case being that of a person who lost his right eye, being struck by a piece of wood which became caught in and was thrown from a band saw. In two cases each the jaw was broken, in one by a fall, in the other by a machine. Injuries to the leg occurred in 117 cases, in each of 12 cases the leg being broken, and there were 14 more who had sprained ankles. Injury in 1 case necessitated amputation of the right leg below the knee. Injuries to the foot were received in 255 cases, in 5 or 6 of which only with serious effects, one being where three toes were taken off and the others where toes were broken. Seventeen persons suffered, each with one or more ribs broken. Three persons were reported as having received internal injuries. Injuries to the abdomen, side, back, hip and chest, and general bodily injuries

make up about a hundred more to the list. . Almost all the injuries noted in these latter cases, including those to the leg and to the foot, were received by laboring men engaged in mill yards, on ladders and staging, and in such places where accidents are of frequent occurrence, and the nature of the injuries being much similar to those described in these lines.

In one case a young man lost his right arm, it having been torn off about three inches from the shoulder by getting caught at the back of a tow card.

An operative lost his right hand in the following manner : he reached in on side of a carding machine to brush the screen, and his right hand was caught and so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate all the hand, excepting the thumb.

In another case, while at work on a staging, which was parallel with a line of shafting, a man was caught on a coupling of the shafting, winding up his clothing and carrying him around the shaft, breaking his left leg in two places and inflicting injuries in other parts of the body before he was released from the shaft ; a miraculous escape from a fatal result.

A female employee, while attempting to clean the machinery when it was in motion, was caught by the back hair in the coupling of a shaft, and her scalp was completely torn from her head. She was taken to the hospital, where she received all possible treatment, and the doctors in attendance gave hope of her recovery.

In a bleach house where there was a machine for carrying, or guiding, cloth, a boy about seventeen years of age, who was at work piling cloth, was caught by a revolving shaft and drawn upward and over the shaft, causing injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right leg below the knee.

A man lost his right arm by having it caught in the gearing of a cutting machine while assisting another man in cutting a piece of sheet iron ; the machine runs only when lever is applied, and then while foot remains on lever.

While working at a "breaker" machine, used to break up

scrap iron, a man received injuries when stooping to remove a piece of iron which fell, crushing his arm. He was taken to the hospital, where the arm was amputated.

An operative was trying to pick a piece of waste from inside of a wire cylinder on picker machine when the machine was running, and his right arm was caught and so badly crushed and broken that it had to be amputated just below the elbow.

A person employed as a picker hand had his right arm caught in the beater of a picker machine, injuring the arm so badly that amputation above the elbow was necessary.

An elevator car was torn loose on one side, presumably by something that was on the car catching on the elevator wall. There were three men and a load of goods on the elevator platform at the time. The car fell to the bottom of the well, a distance of about one and one-half stories. The men were more or less bruised and shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

A young woman was cleaning a fly-frame when it was in motion, and while reaching underneath the frame her hair was caught and she was pulled against the lower part of the machine, tearing the scalp from her head. Strict orders are given forbidding the cleaning of these frames when running. The report of the inspector who investigated the case stated that the condition of the injured person was such that it was difficult to tell what the chances were for recovery.

The whole number of persons injured in all of the accidents reported was 2,246. Of these, 1,867 were males and 379 were females.

There were 11 fatal cases in which the persons at the time were not employed in running machinery within factories or workshops. Of these, 2 accidents occurred on the railroad, caused by being run over by cars. The other cases were from causes as follows: while on a moving car a man put his head outside of car door, and was caught between car door and a building; fatal injury was caused by falling from a staging; while driving on the highway was struck by electric car; killed by the tipping over of a car loaded with iron rods; one death was due to an attack, probably, of

heart failure; another, while meeting with an accident at work, and receiving injury not considered dangerous, was afterward attacked with pneumonia and died; a fatal accident was caused by falling into a gangway; by the fall of a staging two men were killed; and, in another case, death was caused by falling from the roof of a building.

The fatal accidents due to causes connected with the operation of machinery, and occurring within the factories or workshops, were 37 in number, and were caused as follows: 10 persons were caught and crushed by elevator cars; 4 others received fatal injuries by falling through elevator wells; 7 were caught on shafting; 4 were fatally scalded by falling into hot water or dye vats; 2 others were struck by counter weights of elevators, and there was 1 case in each of the following causes: killed by electric shock; by falling into a log steaming tank; struck by a hammer falling from a power drop press; caught by belt on a washing machine; killed by stepping in front of a moving machine; by explosion of powder in a fireworks establishment; by the bursting of a steam pipe on engine, causing two deaths; by falling between cylinder dryer and the felt above it on paper-making machine; by falling through a hoistway; and by being caught by belt and thrown against timbers overhead.

The reports of the inspectors in most of these cases are on file, and such facts as could be obtained by them on investigation are given here in substance. In relating the circumstances in each of the cases, the name of the person who received fatal injury, the city or town in which the accident happened and the establishment making the report of the same as having occurred on the premises, are here given, as follows: —

CHARLES A. COLSON, Boston. Liberty Square Warehouse Company, Mason Building. January 5. Was employed as engineer at building; while standing on a girder beneath the elevator car, oiling the cylinders, the car descended upon him; to save himself from falling to the bottom of the elevator well, he threw his arm over the shipper rope, which resulted in crushing him, and caused his death a short time afterward.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Lynn. Thomas A. Kelley & Co. January 15. Was standing on a staging and setting a hanger to hold the shafting when his clothing was caught by the shafting, carrying him around the same, his body coming in contact with the floor beams overhead, causing injuries which resulted fatally before the hospital could be reached.

WILLIAM BURNS, Lawrence. Pacific Mills. February 24. Was operating a washing machine in a dye-house, the machine having a set of pulleys and belts covered with a box-guard, with a small door at top of the box. It is supposed that Burns put his hand in this door, and, coming in contact with the belt, was caught by the arm and drawn in, head first, his arm being badly lacerated, one hand cut off, and his neck broken. He lived only a few minutes after being taken from the machine.

JOSEPH KING, Taunton. Whittenton Manufacturing Company. March 5. Was standing over a machine containing cloth in boiling water, and attempted to pick out an end of the cloth to start it through the rollers, when he lost his balance and slipped into the boiling water, scalding both legs below the knees, also the left forearm and face. From the effects of these injuries he died on March 31.

CHARLES BEAUDRY, Springfield. The Phelps Publishing Company. March 9. Was sixteen years of age and employed as office and folder boy. He received fatal injuries by falling through the elevator well, a distance of about eighteen feet. He left the office to go on an errand, about half an hour before, and not returning, the help began to look for him, and found him lying at the bottom of the elevator shaft. He was taken to the hospital, where he died about forty-eight hours after the accident occurred.

VALENTINE GREISBACH, Jr., Montague. John Russell Cutlery Company. March 12. Was standing on a ladder adjusting a belt on an overhead counter shaft when he was caught by his right arm and carried around the shafting, making several revolutions before he could be released. He was carried to the hospital, where he died on the same day.

THOMAS SHAUGHNESSEY, Winchester. Beggs & Cobb. March 12. Was employed in a tannery, and while at work on a machine known as a "setting" machine, standing inside, cleaning the roll, for some reason unknown he started the machine, bringing his

neck between the roll and edge of revolving table, squeezing his neck so badly before the machine could be stopped, as to render him unconscious, and finally causing his death.

JOSEPH AUDREAD, Somerville. John P. Squire & Co. April 4. Attempted to run an elevator on his own responsibility, when the factory was not running and the elevator man was at dinner. In some manner, not known, his head was caught between the elevator cab and the second floor landing, crushing his skull, from which cause he died almost instantly.

FRED. THOMPSON, Hanover. National Fireworks Company. April 25. Was at work on a machine for filling cannon crackers with the explosive mixture, which was done from a brass funnel, holding, when full, about two quarts of the dry compound. It would seem that the powder in this instance did not flow freely, and in starting the same, Thompson must have used a steel hammer or a monkey wrench, as he had frequently done for the purpose, and had been before warned of the danger, a small wooden mallet having been furnished and at hand to tap the funnel lightly when it was required. As it was, an explosion occurred, a piece of the funnel breaking off and flying, going through his arm and into his body just above the groin. He was taken to the hospital, and died in about six hours after the accident.

EVERETT GLYNN, Haverhill. Building Nos. 10 and 12 Phenix Row. April 30. Glynn was a newsboy, whose body was found lying across the elevator hatches. It is supposed that he was standing on the self-closing hatches that cover the wellhole, alongside the shipper ropes, and that he pulled the shipper rope, causing the elevator to descend; the hatches lifting up as the elevator descends, he was thrown between the hatch and the side of the partition which encloses the elevator well, and not being able to get out, the corner of the descending elevator car struck him on the head, killing him.

FRANK B. KIMBALL, Salem. Devlin Bros. May 21. Was employed as engineer, and was in the basement of the building. He desired to signal the person who operated the elevator to bring the same down to the basement, and crawled over the top of the box in which the counter-balance weight runs to ring the bell for that purpose. The counter weight coming down at the time struck him on the back, crushing him and causing internal injury which resulted in his death on May 30.

FRED. LAHERE, Sutton. Manchaug Mills. May 23. Was about fifteen years of age. Was not employed at the time by the company, but was to be in a short time. While the elevator was in operation and ascending, Lahere jumped on to the edge of the same; the elevator car having boxes on it, which were being conveyed to an upper floor, and the space between the boxes and the edge of the car platform being only seven inches, when he landed on the platform he pulled the boxes over, which caught him between them and the side of the elevator well, causing him to receive injuries which proved fatal about an hour after the accident.

P. GEORGIAN, Bellingham. Caryville Mills. June 17. While at work over a dye tub he fell into the same, and was so badly scalded that he was carried to the hospital, where he died the next morning.

FRANK L. HIGGINS, Boston. Albany Building. July 1. Was standing on the first floor of the building, and as the elevator was ascending he jumped on to it when it was nearly half way up to the opening, and the descending gate caught his leg, causing him to be dragged with his leg between the elevator car and the well-way to the second floor, where he rolled off. The injuries he sustained caused his death the following morning at the hospital.

FRANK MARTIN, Taunton. Nemasket Mills. July 6. It appears that some person had started the elevator downward from the third floor, where it had been standing, and Martin, who was at the time on the second floor, stepped to the side of the elevator well and leaning over looked down after the descending car; in this position his head was caught by the elevator frame, causing injuries which resulted in his death about five hours afterward.

JOHN JOHNSON, Boston. Building, 15 Beacon street. July 30. He was engaged at the time of the accident in setting or in cleaning glass to the door entering the elevator from the hallway, and in reaching into the well in connection with his work, he lost his balance and fell through the elevator well, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died about four hours from the time of the accident.

ELMER SILVAGO, Boston. Building, 183 Essex street. August 5. The report in this case states that Silvago, who was employed in the building, was caught over the doorway of freight elevator at the seventh floor while fooling with another boy, and was so injured that he died the next morning.

AMIDEE LAJOIE and CHARLES BALDWIN, Holyoke. American Writing Paper Company, Riverside Paper Company Division. September 13. Both men were employed as millwrights, and were in the engine room to start the engine. It is stated that Lajoie opened the main valve to the steam chest, and directly afterward, the elbow in steam pipe burst, scalding the two men, the injuries resulting fatally in both cases. Lajoie died in eight hours, and Baldwin in ten hours after the accident occurred.

A. L. COTTON, Boston. A. W. Wheeler & Co. September 16. This accident happened in a hoistway, the body of the man being found lying on the first floor. He was on the fourth floor but a short time before, eating his dinner, and it is presumed that while near the hatchway, and being near-sighted, he missed his foothold and fell through the opening to the first floor, causing his death.

PATRICK SHAUGHNESSY, Holyoke. American Writing Paper Company, Nonotuck Paper Company Division. September 19. He was going to assist a carpenter in placing a plank, and went from the mill yard through a window opening to reach the place. In doing so he stepped between two pulleys, thirteen inches apart and over a shaft twenty and one-half inches high. His overalls caught on the shaft and he was thrown back through the window opening which he had entered, receiving fatal injuries. The report states that the carpenter had warned Shaughnessy not to go through the place, but to go around pulley on right-hand side.

JOHN EAGAN, Boston. Cold storage Building, 409 Commercial Street. October 8. Investigation of the circumstances attending this accident disclosed the fact that when the man whose duty it was to close up the building for the day entered the same for that purpose, he saw the elevator moving up. Turning on the light he ran to the elevator well and called up, but received no answer. He then reversed the power, and when the elevator descended, a man was found on the car with his head crushed. He was not an employee of the Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, and it was not known who he was or how he came to be on the elevator. It was afterwards stated in the newspapers that his name was as given here, and that he was a resident of Boston.

MALCOLM D. McLEOD, West Springfield. Mittineague Paper Company. October 17. Was employed in the machine room, and was at work cleaning the brass rolls. He was standing on one of the rolls when his foot slipped and he fell between a roll

and the felt above it. He was caught there, and as a cylinder roll is kept at an intense heat, he was badly burned before the other workmen could rescue him. He was taken to the hospital, and on October 21, four days afterward, he died from the effects of the injuries.

GAUDIOSE MONFETTE, Winchester. Beggs & Cobb, Tannery. November 10. Was adjusting a belt on pulley in the basement of the factory building when, in some unaccountable manner, he was caught in the belt and carried around the shafting and thrown to the floor before the power could be shut off. His injuries were such as to cause his death the morning afterward.

JOHN OSCAR WILKINSON, Boston. Building, 287 Atlantic Avenue. November 10. Was in the employ of Murray & Emery, occupants of the third and fifth floors of the building. One of the firm, desiring to use the elevator, opened the door to the well on the fifth floor, and found Wilkinson (who had been in their employ but a few days) wedged in between the elevator and the step which projects into the well at each landing. It was found necessary to pry down the elevator in order to release the body. Examination showed that life was extinct. As to how the accident occurred, no one is able to explain.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, Northampton. Williams Manufacturing Company. November 12. Was employed in a basket manufacturing establishment. One of his duties consisted of taking wood drum rims to the hot-water vats for the purpose of steaming, and in so doing his foot slipped and he fell over the side and into one of the vats. He cried out for assistance, which was near, and he was immediately removed from the vat, but his injuries proved fatal. He died at the hospital, to which he was taken, his death occurring about four hours after the accident.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Lowell. Kitson Machine Company. November 18. Was on a staging about twelve feet from the floor, engaged in whitewashing the sheathing overhead, in the basement of the building, where there was shafting. In leaning against a hub on a pulley attached to the shaft, his clothing was caught on the hub, and he was carried over and whirled around the shafting, then his body was dropped to the floor. His clothing was torn off, his chest was crushed, his right arm was broken in several places, while there were numerous lacerations about his body, and he was suffering from internal injuries. He died very soon after being carried to the hospital.

EUGENE F. SULLIVAN, West Springfield. Springfield Glazed Paper Company. November 23. Was at work oiling a belt, and was on a step-ladder for the purpose. In some way, not known, he was caught in another belt running in a different direction, and was thrown against the timbers overhead, in which position he was held by the belt. The machinery was at once stopped and he was taken down and conveyed to the hospital, where he died about five hours after the accident.

FORFEITED LIQUORS.

Section 80 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides as follows :—

SECTION 80. Any liquor so forfeited shall, by the authority of the written order of the court or trial justice, be forwarded by common carrier to the chief of the district police, who upon receipt of the same shall notify said court or justice thereof. Said officer shall sell the same, and after paying the cost of the transportation of the liquors he shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general. The officer who serves the order above named shall be allowed therefor fifty cents, but shall not be entitled to receive any travelling fees or mileage on account of the service thereof.

In obedience to the above law I have received from the various officers of the Commonwealth all liquors, and the vessels containing the same, which have been delivered to me as having been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, giving my receipt for the same.

The quantity received from the cities and towns from Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904, was :—

Number of seizures,	. . . . .	1,005
Quantity of spirituous liquors received,	2,867 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, 1 gill.	
Quantity of malt liquors received,	10,447 gallons, 1 pint.	

Upon assuming charge and custody of the storehouse for forfeited liquors, the sum of \$1,400.54, remaining as the balance of the account of my predecessor, the late Rufus R. Wade, I paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

From the proceeds of the sales of liquors and implements seized therewith, and delivered to me by the written order

of the courts of the Commonwealth, I paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General the sum of \$1,000.

The sum of \$6.15, money found contained in a gambling machine, seized and forfeited by the authority of the court, I also paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Appropriations and Expenditures.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Compensation of officers,	\$93,450 00	\$91,007 10
Travel,	27,900 00	25,939 28
Contingent,	5,000 00	4,993 46
	\$126,350 00	\$121,939 84
Amount expended less than appropriation, .	-	4,410 16

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to extend to Deputy Chief George C. Neal, in charge of the detective department, and Deputy Chief Joseph M. Dyson, in charge of the inspection department, my sincere thanks for the able and loyal support which they have rendered me.

I also extend to each and every member of the department my heartfelt thanks for the zealous and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties and great responsibilities of their respective offices.

I also desire to extend my thanks to the several district attorneys of the Commonwealth for their support in the discharge of the various duties connected with this department.

I also feel deeply grateful for the assistance and legal advice I have received from the Attorney-General, Herbert Parker, and the attaches of his office.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief Massachusetts District Police.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Roster of District Police,	5
Legislation,	8
Salaries,	14
Boiler inspection laws,	15
The engineers' license law,	16
Clerks,	17
Employment of children,	17
Duties of officers,	18
Theatres,	19
Reports of inspectors of public buildings,	21-30
Reports of inspectors of factories,	31-47
Reports of inspectors of wearing apparel,	47-51
Report of boiler inspection department,	51
Summary of inspections,	51
Detective department,	55-67
Report of accidents,	71-84
Forfeited liquors,	84
Appropriations and expenditures,	85
Conclusion,	85

32

1904

Mass. Chief of district police

32
1905

Report

--	--	--

WITHDRAWN

